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OVERSIGHT ON THE ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGING

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

OVERSIGHT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION ON AGING, OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

MAY 18, 1989

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OVERSIGHT ON THE ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1989

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGING, OF THE
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:40 p.m., in room SD–430, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Spark Matsunaga (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Matsunaga and Cochran.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR MATSUNAGA

Senator MATSUNAGA. The subcommittee will come to order.

In this, our first hearing in Washington, DC during the 101st Congress, we will be looking at the activities of the Administration on Aging of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The Administration on Aging was established under the provisions of the Older Americans Act of 1965 and has executive authority over most of the Act's provisions.

The Older Americans Act, in my opinion, is one of the most popular and successful of all Federal programs, although it has been amended several times since 1965, and most recently in 1987, when we made a number of changes.

While the primary focus of our hearing today will be to examine the way that these changes have been implemented, we have recently inaugurated a new administration, and we are also interested in hearing the views of the administration witnesses with respect to what they think the administration on Aging and the Department of Health and Human Services should be doing in the field of aging over the next few years.

Among the changes we made in the Older Americans Act in 1987 was to include in the Act language which upgrades the status of the Commissioner on Aging. We directed that the Commissioner have independent access to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, reporting to the Secretary directly on all policy matters. We also directed the Department of Health and Human Services to give the Commissioner on Aging greater authority over the Administration on Aging budget and staff. Our report stated that the Commissioner on Aging is to—and I quote—"function with the same level of authority as assistant secretaries and other commissioners within the department."

In addition, Congress in 1987 directed the Department of Health and Human Services to establish the post of Associate Commissioner of Aging for American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian Affairs, and we included within the Act's definition of "Native American" not only American Indians and Alaskan Natives but also Native Hawaiians. Although Native Hawaiians have been defined as "Native Americans" in a number of Federal laws since 1974, they were first included in Title VI of the Older Americans Act in 1987. The new Associate Commissioner, to be appointed by the Commissioner on Aging, will evaluate the adequacy of outreach to older Native Americans under Title VI and Title III and recommend to the Commissioner on Aging ways to improve service delivery and coordination between Title VI and Title III as well as ways to meet the unique needs of older Native Americans.

The new Associate Commissioner is also to administer grants awarded under Title VI; to develop and provide technical assistance and training programs to grantees; to recommend policies and priorities with respect to the development and operation of programs conducted under the Act relating to older Native Americans; and to develop research plans and conduct research in the field of Native American aging.

The changes initiated by this subcommittee and later endorsed by the full Congress and signed into law by President Reagan reflect our continuing concern about the welfare of elderly Native Americans who are among the poorest of the poor in this country.

The 1987 Amendments to the Older Americans Act also provided authority for a White House Conference on Aging in 1991, and directed that several new reports be provided to the Congress by the Commissioner on Aging.

We have two excellent panels of witnesses today who, I believe, will be able to answer our questions about these and other matters. But before introducing them, I would like to provide my subcommittee colleagues the opportunity to make any appropriate opening remarks at this time.

Senator Cochran.

Senator COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

It is a pleasure to join you today in exercising our oversight responsibility for the programs that were reauthorized under the Older Americans Act in 1987. I enjoyed serving with you on the committee during the last Congress and working with you and other members to conduct hearings and mark-up and participate in the conference with the House that led to the reauthorization of this important Act.

We will be reviewing today the administration's progress in carrying out provisions of the Older Americans Act Amendments. We are hoping also to have other hearings later on to consider other concerns, such as the delivery of health, nutrition and other services to older Americans.

I am looking forward to hearing from our witnesses today, and I know that our subcommittee will benefit from their testimony.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Thank you, Senator Cochran.

We will now receive a statement by Senator Pell for the record.

[The prepared statement of Senator Pell follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR PELL

Mr. Chairman, as a great supporter of the Older American's Act, I want to commend you for holding today's oversight hearing. Your leadership in reauthorizing the Older American's Act in the 100th Congress, and your action now to ensure that changes we worked hard to make have been implemented, have been and remain crucial in our efforts to provide services to older Americans.

In my State of Rhode Island, which has the second largest percentage of elderly citizens of any State in the Nation, the Older Americans Act is a very, very important law. It provides funds for programs which enable our senior citizens to live more healthy, productive, and active lives. I am pleased that we have begun the process of reviewing the most recent reauthorization of this important law, and look forward to additional oversight hearings on other authorized programs and services.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank today's witnesses for coming, and pledge to continue to work with you and my other colleagues on the subcommittee to ensure that the many important programs for the elderly which are funded under the Older American's Act—including employment, health prevention, nutrition, transportation, legal services, and in-home services, are successfully addressing the needs of the Nation's elderly.

Thank you.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Our first panel of witnesses includes two newly-confirmed assistant secretaries and the Acting Commissioner on Aging, who is a long-time associate commissioner in the Administration on Aging and who is no stranger to those working in the field.

They are: Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget, Kevin Moley; Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services, Mary Sheila Gall, and Acting Commissioner on Aging, Joyce T. Berry.

We welcome you to this hearing of the Subcommittee on Aging, and we will be glad to hear your statements at this time.

Dr. Berry, would you like to begin?

STATEMENT OF DR. JOYCE T. BERRY, ACTING COMMISSIONER, ADMINISTRATION ON AGING, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Dr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, I have submitted a formal statement for the record, and I would just like to mention a few items from the formal statement.

First, I am pleased to report that the Secretary will honor volunteers at an awards ceremony next week, May 24. We extend you an invitation to attend. This is Older Americans Month, and we are very pleased to honor representatives from across the country who will come to Washington and accept an award on behalf of all of the volunteers in the State. This event is being cosponsored with the American Association of Retired Persons and the May Company Stores.

Specifically on the 1987 Amendments, I can report briefly that I do report directly to Secretary Sullivan. I attend his senior staff meetings as a full participant and have the opportunity to report to him on matters of program and policy related to aging.

Second, on the matter of the regulations, the Act called for issuance of regulations to reflect changes in Titles III and VI within 120 days following passage of the Amendments. We are also pleased to report that, almost exactly 120 days after those Amendments were passed, we did publish the proposed regulations and then final regulations were published timely as well.

The regulations clearly strengthen the role of the State and area agencies on aging in developing community-based systems and reflect greater emphasis on targeting, which the Congress obviously wanted AoA to focus on serving those in greatest economic and social need with particular attention to the low-income minorities.

The new regulations under Title VI also include guidelines for awards to Native Hawaiians.

A third matter you mentioned and made reference to mandated studies and reports. We are on target with the specific studies that we have under the Act and in terms of data collection, we developed a new reporting format which was cleared by OMB for 1989 reporting, and the States have expressed delight in the fact that we have simplified the reporting process and lessened the burden upon them.

Fourth, in terms of assistance to States in meeting new statutory requirements, we have ten regional offices across the country that are active and working with the States on implementing the new reporting form requirements. We also, in terms of elderly persons who are unaware of their benefits under SSI, Medicaid and food stamps, have provided information to the States and area agencies on aging on model efforts and reaching out to older people who are SSI-eligible, actually, and unaware of their eligibility for these programs.

The Administration on Aging also established national aging resource centers across the country. There are 11 of them, six of which focus on long-term care, and others relating to health promotion, the Ombudsman Program, minority participation, elder abuse and rural aging.

Fifth and last, in terms of Title VI, as you are aware, there were changes in the Amendments which lowered the numbers of older persons a tribe had to have to apply for funding from 60 to 50; a tribe with 50 persons 60 and over is now eligible for funding under Title VI, and this resulted in a greater number of tribes that applied to us for funding. Some consortia that originally were formed and applied broke out into distinct tribes which applied, and in effect, we had 45 new tribes applying against the same amount of money, which was about $7.4 million.

The result has been a cut of between 32 to 50 percent in the awards, and we are understanding that the House is considering reprogramming funds to restore the tribes to the 1988 level.

On May 12, I am pleased to report the Secretary signed the reorganization plan for the Office of American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiian Programs, so we do anticipate moving quickly to appoint an Associate Commissioner for that important office.

This concludes my remarks, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Berry follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOYCE T. BERRY, PH.D.

Introduction

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee on Aging: I appreciate the opportunity to participate in this hearing and to present an overview of the progress achieved by the Administration on Aging and the Department of Health and Human Services in implementing the 1987 Amendments to the Older Americans Act.

First, however, I would like to tell you about an upcoming event which we believe will be of extreme importance in celebrating the great value of services which are rendered by older Americans. In keeping with the increased emphasis in the 1987 Amendments on advocacy on behalf of older persons and in support of Secretary Sullivan's priority on volunteerism, this May, as we observe our traditional salute to older Americans, we will make particular note of the valuable contributions made by older volunteers throughout and across the Nation.

As our older population grows, older volunteers will continue to be an increasingly vital force in providing important services on which so many of our citizens depend. Indeed, over 40 percent of those 65 and older now participate in some form of volunteer activity. At the Federal level, the Administration on Aging, in cooperation with the American Association of Retired Persons and The May Department Stores

Company, is sponsoring a national awards ceremony on May 24, 1989 in Washington to honor older volunteers who dedicate their time and energy to helping others. State Agencies on Aging have been invited to designate one older volunteer to accept an award on behalf of all older volunteers in their State. We hope you will be able to join us in this celebration.

As you know, the 1987 Amendments effected a number of important changes in the Older Americans Act. We are pleased with our progress to date and are pleased to share information on that progress with the Subcommittee.

My presentation today will cover six key areas relating to the 1987 Amendments. These are: (1) my reporting relationship to the Secretary; (2) the program regulations which AoA issued to reflect the changes mandated in Titles III and VI of the Act; (3) the progress AoA has achieved in completing the new studies and reports which were mandated by the Amendments; (4) efforts to assist State and Area Agencies on Aging in complying with the new statutory requirements; (5) Title VI funding plans for Fiscal Years 1989 and 1990; and, (6) status of efforts to establish the new Office for American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian Programs.

1. Reporting Relationship to the Secretary

Since the issuance of a memorandum by former Secretary Bowen on January 28, 1988 indicating that the Commissioner on Aging reports directly to the Secretary on policy matters, the Commissioner has regularly attended the Secretary's senior staff meetings. I attend these meetings as a full participant and member of the Secretary's Senior Staff. A clear direct reporting relationship to the Secretary has been established.

2. Regulations for Titles III and VI

Section 205(c) of the Act required the Administration on Aging to issue the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking [NPRM] reflecting the 1987 Amendments within 120 days following passage of the Amendments. You will recall that we met that deadline. The NPRM appeared in the Federal Register on March 29, 1988, almost exactly 120 days after President Reagan signed the Amendments into law.

The Act further stipulated the publication of the final regulations 90 days following issuance of the NPRM. The final regulations were published in the Federal Register on August 31, 1988, a date somewhat beyond the statutorily-mandated deadline but still in basic compliance with Congressional wishes for a speedy issuance of the final Title III and Title VI rules.

The changes in the Title III and Title VI regulations emphasize the strengthened role of State and Area Agencies on Aging in the development of community-based service systems, the increased advocacy responsibilities assigned to the State and Area Agencies on Aging by the 1987 Amendments and the priority which the Amendments give to the provision of services to socially and economically disadvantaged older persons, especially the low-income minority elderly. The new Title VI regulations also include guidelines for making grant awards to organizations serving older Native Hawaiians. We believe that the new regulations are responsive to Congressional intent and will contribute significantly to the efforts of State and Area Agencies on Aging to develop effective community-level service systems.

3. Mandated Studies and Reports

The 1987 Amendments included a number of new requirements for special studies and issuances to be produced by the Administration on Aging. In this section of my prepared statement I will provide an overview of our progress in meeting these new requirements.

- o The first of the annual reports on the long-term care ombudsman (required by Section 207(b) of the Act) was submitted to Congress in February 1989.

- Section 205(d) of the Act provides that, each year, the Commissioner on Aging will issue a "statement of proposed specific goals to be achieved by implementing" the Older Americans Act. The goal statement is to be released prior to September 1 of each year. AoA's proposed goals for the current year were issued in the summer of 1988 and we expect to issue proposed goals for FY 1990 in a timely manner.

- The report on services provided to older Indians by the Titles III and VI programs (required by Section 134(e) of the 1987 Amendments) was submitted to the Congress in April, 1989.

- We expect to complete and submit the report on the assessment of unsatisfied demand for services no later than September 30, 1989, as specified in Section 111(a) of the 1987 Amendments.

- Finally, we expect to complete and submit the report on the "impact" of the long-term care ombudsman program on "issues and problems" affecting residents of "board and care" facilities no later than December 31, 1989, as specified in Section 111(a) of the 1987 Amendments.

The 1987 Amendments also require the Administration on Aging to include in its Annual Report an array of additional data on services provided to older persons. Some of these requirements took effect immediately. Other requirements are effective beginning with the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1989. AoA has included the guidance for securing the additional data needed for the 1989 Annual Report in the "Program Report" materials issued to the State Agencies on Aging.

4. Assistance to the States in Meeting the New Statutory Requirements

The Administration on Aging has implemented a number of initiatives at the Federal level and has utilized a portion of its Title IV resources to assist the States in complying with the mandates of the 1987 Amendments. Some of these initiatives are outlined below.

- o The AoA Regional Offices are providing technical assistance to the States in obtaining the new program data required for the Fiscal Year 1989 Annual Report.

- AoA has furnished the States with information on the Supplemental Security Income, Medicaid and Food Stamp Programs in order to facilitate outreach to older persons who are eligible for, but not participating in, these programs.

- Regional Offices continue to convene regular meetings with State Agencies on Aging to assist them in their responsibilities, and the Commissioner on Aging meets periodically with representatives of the State Agencies to determine additional ways in which AoA can be of assistance.

- Through a variety of communication instruments such as Information Memoranda and Open Letters to State Agency on Aging Directors, AoA systematically provides information on collaborative efforts at the Federal level which should be of assistance to States and Area Agencies on Aging in improving coordination of planning and services at the State and local levels.

- Using Title IV resources, AoA has established a three-year cooperative agreement with the University of Colorado at Denver, Graduate School of Public Affairs, to develop and conduct a National Leadership Institute

on Aging. The Institute will provide, on an on-going basis, leadership development and training to aging network executives.

The unique training experience offered by the National Leadership Institute is designed to assist aging network executives in seeking new ways to fulfill their roles as key policy makers in our rapidly expanding aging society.

- One of the key elements of the FY 1988 Discretionary Grants award process was the establishment of 11 new National Aging Resource Centers. Seven (7) of these new Centers are specifically assigned to provide assistance in various areas of long-term care.

  Each of the seven National Aging Resource Centers devoted to long-term care will focus on a different aspect of the long-term care field.

5. Title VI Funding

The 1987 Amendments made a number of significant changes in the Title VI (Grants for Native Americans) program. First, the Amendments added a new section "B" (Native Hawaiian Program) which authorizes grant awards to organizations providing services to older Native Hawaiians. Certain funding levels

must be attained in overall Title VI appropriations, however, before any Title VI funds may be used for the new Part B. In addition, the Amendments lowered from 60 to 50 the number of persons aged 60 and older who must be members of a Indian tribal organization in order for that organization to qualify for funding under Title VI, Part A (Indian Program). The Amendments also deleted the prohibition against simultaneous receipt of Title III and Title VI-funded services.

Funded tribes will receive technical assistance and training to enable them to coordinate the provision of Title VI services with those services provided under Title III of the Act and those resources available from other Federal programs.

6. Office for American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian Programs

The Administration on Aging and the Department of Health and Human Services are now in the final stages of establishing the Office for American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian Programs. The Secretary has approved our reorganization package, and we are moving ahead rapidly to implement the reorganization.

We also expect to establish the position of Associate Commissioner on American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian Aging within the next several weeks. Further, plans are in progress to create an interagency task force representative of Federal departments and agencies with an interest in Native American elders, as required by the 1987 Amendments.

I would like to use this opportunity to publicly thank the Indian Health Service of the Department for the very effective help which has been provided to the Administration on Aging in the interim. During the time that plans were being developed for the establishment of the Office and appointment of the Associate Commissioner, the Indian Health Service loaned two senior Native American managers to assist in launching the new initiatives relative to Native Americans called for in the 1987 Amendments. These two very capable senior managers were Dr. Yvonne Jackson, a member of the Cherokee Tribe of Oklahoma, and Dr. J. T. Garrett, a member of the Cherokee Tribe of North Carolina.

These Special Advisors were of tremendous assistance to the Commissioner and AoA senior staff in several key areas, such as beginning the development of various reports and studies on services for older Indians which must be submitted to the Congress and plans for the establishment of the Office for American Indians, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian Programs.

Conclusion

In summary, the Administration on Aging and the Department of Health and Human Services have taken, and are continuing to take, timely actions to fulfill the requirements of the 1987 Amendments and to carry out the intent of Congress. The Older Americans Act has been enormously successful in serving this nation's growing older population. We believe that the 1987 Amendments have made the Act an even more effective statute on behalf of elderly persons. We are proud of the part we have played in the efforts to implement the important changes enacted via the 1987 legislation. We will continue to make every possible effort to administer the Act so as to provide maximum benefit to all older citizens and their families.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared remarks. I will be happy to respond to any questions which you and the other Subcommittee members may have.

Thank you.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Thank you very much, Dr. Berry.

Do you have any questions, Senator Cochran?

Senator COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I will be happy to defer those until we hear from all the other members of the panel; if we'd like to take a statement from each of them, and then maybe we can discuss the issues raised with the panel, generally.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Fine.

Then we will be happy now to hear from Ms. Gall.

STATEMENT OF HON. MARY SHEILA GALL, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Ms. GALL. Thank you, sir.

Senator, I have a brief statement for the record, which I must admit is rather boring, so I am going to make some brief remarks of my own.

I have been in the job since last Friday, and I have had an informal period of time in which I have worked with Dr. Berry and the wonderful folks she has over at AoA, and I must say I have been very impressed by their degree of expertise and their sincere concern and interest in meeting the needs of our older Americans.

I have worked for many years as a volunteer in my community, working with older Americans, and I can see first-hand the kind of help that the AoA presents and provides for our older Americans. It has been a personal as well as a professional pleasure to work with Dr. Berry. She is an absolute delight to work with. She and I share many of the same goals of intergenerational themes. As you know, many of the programs in HDS concern children and adolescents and folks with developmental disabilities. There are a lot of areas where we can work together in some new and creative approaches to solving problems of folks with special needs. So I am really looking forward to working with her on those issues as well.

I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Gall follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MARY SHEILA GALL

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Subcommittee on Aging: My name is Mary Sheila Gall, and I am the Assistant Secretary for the Office of Human Development Services (HDS). I am pleased to be here today with Dr. Joyce T. Berry, the Acting Commissioner for the Administration on Aging (AoA), and Mr. Kevin Moley, the Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget. I am here to discuss the role of the Office of Human Development Services in the implementation of the Older Americans Act of 1965 as Amended.

The 1987 Amendments to the Older Americans Act of 1965 revised Section 201 of the Older Americans Act to require that, in performing the functions of the Commissioner, the Commissioner on Aging shall be directly responsible to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, rather than to the "Office of the Secretary."

In response to these amendments, former Secretary Bowen issued a memorandum on January 28, 1988, stating that the Commissioner on Aging shall report directly to the Secretary on policy matters. As a result, the Commisisoner on Aging now reports directly to the Secretary, and is a member of the Secretary's Senior Staff.

In this same memorandum, former Secretary Bowen also directed that the Administration on Aging would continue to receive logistical and administrative support through the Office of Human Development Services.

In the fifteen months which have elapsed since former Secretary Bowen issued his memorandum, the Office of Human Development Services has consistently endeav-

ored to provide administrative and logistical support for AoA and the Commissioner on Aging. Indeed, all of us in the Office of Human Development Services are committed to fulfilling the provisions of the Older Americans Act, and fully support AoA's role as an advocate within the Department and the Executive Branch of the Federal Government on behalf of this Nation's older citizens. This approach has enjoyed the full support of both former Assistant Secretary Sydney Olsen and her staff, and Acting Assistant Secretary Donna Givens during the transition period. I am here today to assure you that I will continue to support this policy.

The role of Commissioner on Aging is important for developing aging policy, focusing attention on the needs of our Nation's elderly citizens, and carrying out the mandates of the Older Americans Act. I also believe that the Commissioner on Aging can provide invaluable assistant to the Secretary, to the President, and to the Nation as we all strive toward finding ways to tap into the invaluable national resource represented by the aging population. I look forward to continuing to support the Commissioner on Aging in all of these efforts.

I thank you for this opportunity to appear before the committee, and would be happy to respond to any questions you might have.

Senator MATSUNAGA. We would be happy to hear from you now, Mr. Moley.

STATEMENT OF HON. KEVIN MOLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Mr. MOLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Senator Cochran.

I have a brief, albeit equally boring, statement which I will summarize for the committee.

I am the Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget for the Department of Health and Human Services. I have held this job now since a week ago Friday. I am responsible for the financial and organizational management of the department.

I would first like to express Secretary Sullivan's commitment to serving the Nation's elderly population. The needs and concerns of the elderly are a priority of the Secretary and this administration.

In January of 1988, in order to implement the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1987, former Secretary Otis Bowen issued a memorandum directing the Commissioner on Aging to report directly to him in order to ensure the concerns of older Americans are considered fully in various policy matters addressed by senior officials of the department.

Since that time, the Commissioner on Aging has been reporting to the Secretary on programmatic and policy issues and has been attending senior staff meetings of the department, along with other senior officials and assistant secretaries of the department. The Administration on Aging does continue to receive administrative and logistical support services from the Office of Human Development Services for reasons of operational and managerial efficiency and effectiveness.

Secretary Sullivan is in complete agreement with both the intent of the law, and we believe the current reporting arrangement for the Commissioner on Aging reflects that. The Commissioner on Aging will not hold any other positions in the department. The positions of Commissioner on Aging and Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services will not be merged.

As Dr. Berry has mentioned, the Secretary has also formally established on May 12, the Office of American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Programs within the Administration on Aging, headed by an Associate Commissioner in accordance with

the Older Americans Act Amendments. I might add it was the first package that I signed out upon officially taking the office of Assistant Secretary, recommending that the Secretary sign that, and as has been indicated, he has signed that.

I thank you for this opportunity to discuss the implementation of the Older Americans Act. We look forward to working with you, and we look forward to answering your questions.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Moley follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KEVIN MOLEY

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I am Kevin Moley, the Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget for the Department of Health and Human Services. I am responsible for the financial and organizational management of the department.

I am here to discuss the implementation of the Older Americans Act of 1965 as Amended, specifically the implementation of section 201 which requires a direct reporting relationship between the Commissioner on Aging and the Secretary of HHS, and also establishes an Office for American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian Programs within the Administration on Aging.

I would first like to express Secretary Louis Sullivan's commitment to serving the Nation's elderly population. The needs and concerns of the elderly are a priority of the Secretary and this administration.

In January of 1988, in order to implement the Older Americans Act amendments of 1987, former Secretary Otis Bowen issued a memorandum directing the Commissioner on Aging to report directly to him in order to ensure that concerns of Older Americans are considered fully in various policy matters addressed by senior officials of the department. Since that time, the Commissioner on Aging has been reporting to the Secretary on programmatic and policy issues, and has been attending Senior Staff meetings in the department along with other senior officials and Assistant Secretaries of the Department. The Administration on Aging does continue to receive administrative and logistical support services from the Office of Human Development Services for reasons of operational and managerial efficiency and effectiveness.

Secretary Sullivan is in complete agreement with both the intent of the law and the current reporting arrangement for the Commissioner on Aging and is actively recruiting, for confirmation by the Congress, a Commisisoner on Aging who will be an effective adviser to the Secretary on Aging policy, and a strong and innovative leader of the Administration on Aging. The individual selected as Commissioner on Aging will not hold any other positions in the department; the positions of Commissioner on Aging and Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services will not be merged. Secretary Sullivan has established a cooperative and collaborative working relationship between the Acting Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services as they continue to work together in carrying out the day-to-day administrative activities necessary to accomplish their goals. This current arrangement meets the intent of the Older Americans Act while achieving managerial and organizational efficiencies.

The Secretary has also formally established on May 12, the Office of American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian Programs within the Administration on Aging headed by an Associate Commissioner in accordance with the Older Americans Act Amendments.

I thank you for this opportunity to discuss the implementation of the Older Americans Act, and we look forward to working with the Congress in addressing the needs of the Nation's elderly. I will be happy to answer your questions.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Thank you very much, Mr. Moley.

If all testimonies are as boring as yours, I would be happy to be bored any time—and be bored fast.

Senator Cochran.

Senator COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I think it is timely that we have these witnesses before us today to review some of these programs, but also because we have confronting us the opportunity to

enact a supplemental appropriations bill which might help address some of the problems that were identified by Dr. Berry in her statement.

We all realize that because of changes made in the law, we have some additional grantees who are participating in Title VI programs, and this is making it very difficult for some of those who had been enjoying the benefits of these programs to cut back on, for instance, nutrition for congregate meals, and other programs.

I understand from my State that the Mississippi band of Choctaw Indians has been forced to reduce substantially the number of congregate meals for elderly tribe members, and I wonder whether this is something that is widespread around the country, or what is in the offing that could be encouraging, or is there any good news that we can give them.

Dr. BERRY. Well, Senator Cochran, we are aware of the fact that for fiscal year 1988, the Choctaw Tribe received approximately $55,000, and the reduction in fiscal year 1989 is approximately $39,000, and there is a difference of about $16,000.

What has happened to the Choctaw Tribe, I think, is reflective and indicative of what has happened to all of the tribes that have suffered, as I mentioned, cuts of the nature of between 32 to 50 percent as a result of the increase in the numbers of tribes.

We are certainly aware of the 1980 Census figures, which show that at least 180,000 Native Americans 60 and over are eligible for services and need services on the reservations, and we are encouraging the State Agencies on Aging under Title III to provide services to Native Americans as well.

But specifically on the point that you raise, we understand that Congress is considering reprogramming funds to the tune, hopefully, of $3.7 million, which will restore the existing tribes to the level of 1988 funding and will bring aboard the new tribes to the same level of funding.

Senator COCHRAN. I am hoping that we can see expeditious passage maybe today or tomorrow of a supplemental appropriations bill providing for that reprogramming. I understand that we may have an opportunity to act here in the Senate on reprogramming of funds for the Title VI programs to make up for the shortage of funds that we are talking about.

Dr. BERRY. Yes.

Senator COCHRAN. I also understand that there are transportation problems that exist as a result of the necessity to share over a broader base the funding and transportation assistance in rural areas that is provided by the Urban Mass Transportation Act for elderly and handicapped persons. Do you have any information about that and whether or not these programs can also be made available without reducing funds available to established grantees?

Dr. BERRY. Well, we have a particular interest in the rural elderly, and I guess it stems back to the Administration on Aging's work with the Department of Agriculture some time ago, in setting up congregate housing facilities for older rural person across the country. Specifically in terms of rural aging, AoA has established a National Rural Center, a resource center, which we have committed to funding for the next two or three years, to assist the States and the tribes in rural transportation services.

We also have an interagency agreement with the Urban Mass Transportation Administration where we are trying to address the whole issue of coordination of transportation and services in rural areas. It is a real problem, and we have two model efforts, one in Texas and one in Ohio, where we are trying to develop workshops, where we will be conducting workshops, and we will develop best practice materials to share. We are hoping to involve and will involve the Indian community in those to the States as well.

I will look further into the matter that you are making reference to in that regard.

Senator COCHRAN. Well, I appreciate very much your comments and responses to those questions. I look forward to working with our other panel members as we get into some of these program activities during the year and into next year and seeing you at other hearings that we probably will have during the balance of this year.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Thank you, Senator.

Dr. Berry, as you know, the Congress has repeatedly emphasized that the Commissioner on Aging is to be a visible advocate, and that the Commissioner should have a direct reporting relationship with the Secretary of Health and Human Services on policy matters. The 1987 Amendments to the Older Americans Act amended the law to require such a direct relationship. The report of this committee stated that, "the Commissioner on Aging should: (1) be included in appropriate departmental decisionmaking; (2) have independent access to the Secretary, and (3) function with the same level of authority as assistant secretaries and other commissioners within the department."

Now, you testified here that you have participated with other senior departmental staff in staff meetings with the Secretary. Have you yet had the occasion to seek an independent meeting with the Secretary or to submit your own views to him with respect to aging policy?

Dr. BERRY. Yes, I have, Mr. Chairman, and I am pleased to report that I have benefited from the Secretary's interest in aging and his insight into aging concerns.

I have had the opportunity to brief him on the options available on the White House Conference on Aging and on the matter of targeting services to those in greatest economic and social need.

The Secretary, as are most executive leaders, is very busy, but he does set aside time when his schedule permits for brief discussions on future directions on aging. We spoke, for example, on matters related to aging prior to the annual meeting of the America Society on Aging in April. We also had an evening meeting a few weeks ago to discuss some matters on aging. And I have also set up monthly meetings with the chief of staff, Mr. Wallace, to brief him on issues of concern to older people.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Funding, of course, is always a problem, and with these new added programs and requirement for adequate senior staff to carry out the functions of the Administration on Aging, do you feel that you have now within your budget sufficient funds to carry out such programs?

Dr. BERRY. Well, I think any manager of a program would prefer to have more funds. Certainly, the aging population and the demographics speak for themselves. We are aging; there are 30 million older people according to the Census count in 1987, and we are looking at one in eight persons being age 60 and over.

I think that it is important to note that we are fortunate to run a program where older people feel strongly enough about the services we provide that they contribute. Our contributions for 1988 total close to $170 million, which I think is a good testimony to the Older Americans Act programs. So we are able to expand services; Older Americans Act dollars are seed moneys. Many of the States and localities utilize the opportunity to leverage those dollars to work with the private sector and other private entities. So we are fortunate in that regard that we can augment the services that we do provide.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Thank you very much.

I have other questions, but time is fleeting, and I understand we will be having a vote in about a half-hour. So we will submit any other questions we may have in writing, and we would appreciate your responding in writing for the record.

Now, Ms. Gall, I know that you are aware that the Commissioner on Aging is not only a policy advocate but also a manager of programs within the Department of Health and Human Services. For a number of years now, Congress has expressed its concern that the Commissioner does not have sufficient management authority, for example, with respect to staffing, expenses and budget decisions, which affect AoA.

After we made some changes in the law in 1987, I believe that there may have been some friction between the former Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget and the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services regarding AoA status and the role of the Commissioner. I am sure that will not happen in the new administration.

Ms. GALL. Absolutely not, Senator. I think we all work well together.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Well, I am glad to hear that. And of course, you have the advantage, fortunately, of having all newly-selected members, no carryovers; that helps. And of course, in that regard I want to congratulate you all for the speed with which your nominations were confirmed.

Ms. GALL. It was slow to us at the time, Senator, but thank you—it was pretty fast when it got here.

Senator MATSUNAGA. For the record, however, are you willing to give the Commissioner on Aging increased management authority as envisioned by the Congress?

Ms. GALL. Well, Mr. Chairman, as I understand it our appropriation for AoA comes through HDS, and Dr. Berry does have discretion as to how to use her S&E dollars. But certainly, those of us in HDS are very interested in making sure that Dr. Berry and AoA have sufficient funds and authority to do the job that they have to do, because we are very supportive of the efforts that they are providing for our older Americans.

So we will make every effort to see to it that that is the case.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Fine. Well, I have other questions, but as I said earlier, we will submit them to you in writing for you to respond in writing for the record.

Mr. Moley, if I keep referring to the report of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources on the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1987, it is not just because I am biased in favor of my own subcommittee's work; it is because that report contains, I believe, the best and most explicit expression of Congressional intent with respect to the status of the Administration on Aging within the Department of Health and Human Services.

As you testified, former Secretary Bowen acknowledged the changes made by Congress in his memo of January 28, 1988. In that memo, he not only ordered the Commissioner on Aging to start reporting directly to him on matters of aging policy; he also ordered your predecessor to examine and make recommendations on organizational and support matters concerning the Administration on Aging raised by the recent Amendments and stated that in the interim, AoA would continue receiving logistics and other support through its existing arrangements with the Office of Human Development Services.

Now, I know that the former Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget initiated a study of these matters late last year. What is the status of that study?

Mr. MOLEY. Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, that study is dormant. That study was in fact carried out by a contractor contracted for by my predecessor, the former Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget. It was to be used as a resource document, providing various options to be used. I think very clearly, this Secretary, Dr. Sullivan, intends to not only fulfill the statute, but the intent of the 1987 Amendments as well. Consequently, we feel that although there may be some interesting academic points made in that study—and I would be more than glad to give to you or your staff the study that was done for my predecessor—I do not think it is necessary for us to reflect at great length about it, given the concerns of this Secretary and the intent of the Secretary to fulfill not only the statutory requirements, but the intent of your Amendments.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Thank you very much.

Likewise, we have other questions we would like to put to you that we will submit in writing, and if you wish, you may submit your response for the record in writing.

Mr. MOLEY. Thank you.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Senator Cochran, do you have anything else?

Senator COCHRAN. Nothing, except just to thank our witnesses for being here, Mr. Chairman, and to join you in saying to them that we appreciate your cooperation with our subcommittee, and we look forward to working with you during the balance of the year.

I close with the observation that a new breeze is indeed blowing, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Well, I wish to join the Senator from Mississippi in his compliments and commendation. I think from what we have seen so far, we can expect a good working relationship be-

tween the administration and at least this subcommittee, if not the entire Senate and Congress.

Unless you have anything to add, I want to thank you again for taking the time to appear before the subcommittee.

Thank you very much.

Dr. BERRY. Thank you.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Our second panel of witnesses includes representatives of two Native American organizations—the National Council on Indian Aging, headquartered in Albuquerque, NM, and represented today by its Executive Director, Mr. Curtis Cook; and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, headquartered in Honolulu, HI and represented very ably by the Chairman of its Board of Trustees, Dr. Thomas Kaulukukui. Incidentally, "Tommy", as we called him, was an All-American mention in football, and he weighted only 145 or 150 pounds at that time. We were great friends in college. The third witness on this panel, also from Honolulu, happens to be serving as my "Senior Intern" this week in a program sponsored by the Close-Up Foundation, a former Director of the Hawaii State Office on Aging and a former member of the Federal Council on Aging, Mrs. Shimeji Kanazawa will present a statement from Dr. Jeanette Takamura, the incumbent Director of the Hawaii State Office of Aging. Incidentally, it has just come to my attention that Mrs. Kanazawa was just selected as the State of Hawaii's representative for the Older Americans Month Volunteer Recognition Ceremony to be held next week. Congratulations.

We welcome the three of you to the Subcommittee on Aging, and we will be happy to hear your statements.

Mr. Cook, we will be happy to hear from you first.

STATEMENT OF CURTIS COOK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL INDIAN COUNCIL ON AGING, ALBUQUERQUE, NM

Mr. COOK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have also my own claim to fame. I was selected as All-Zuni Indian Reservation Rebounder in the basketball teams, and I am real proud of that status.

I spent 16 years of my life working with the Zuni Indian people, and through that experience became very sensitized to the needs of Indian elderly people. For 24 years now, I have served Indian people across the Nation, seeking to find ways in which to improve their lives.

I am sure that you can well imagine the elation that the Indian elders, their advocates, and many others in the Indian and Native American aging network felt when the Amendments in 1987 were passed, very much due to your efforts, Mr. Chairman, and the efforts of members of your subcommittee.

That elation, however, was soon put to rest, and the Indian elders, Alaskan Native elders and Native Hawaiian elders began to see that there was no movement on this significant package of amendments, and they began to say, "More paper promises."

Mr. Chairman, I am encouraged with some of what I heard here today. But I am afraid that I cannot go back to the reservation and I cannot go back to the network and report good things are happening. I think now we have to say, "We'll wait and see."

Mr. Chairman, there were significant changes that were proposed and passed by this Congress. There were changes that were designed to enhance and improve the lives of American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian elders across the country. They were clearly shown to be among those who were in the greatest economic and social need. And if you could go with me today—any of you—and see the needs first-hand of those people, you would feel very much as I do today—frustrated, disappointed, angry, and ready for some action, ready for changes in the lives of these people who certainly deserve a better quality of life than they have been dealt.

I look forward to this new administration. I look forward to the fact that we have a new deck of cards to deal with. I look forward to the fact that we have a new set of role players, and I am especially encouraged with the appointment of Dr. Joyce Berry as Acting Commissioner, for we have seen her to be an approachable and visible advocate for minority aging.

And we would like to say, based on a resolution passed by my Board of Directors last week, that we would like to whole-heartedly support the confirmation of Dr. Berry as Commissioner on Aging. It is because we believe it is time for action, and we believe Dr. Berry is a person of action. But more than that, Mr. Chairman, we need action from your committee and from others in the Congress who can bring about those fundamental changes that were included in the Amendments in 1987, a year and a half ago—a year and a half. Some of our elders do not have another year and a half to live; some of our elders do not have a month and a half. Unfortunately, we have lost some along the way. But we need the elevation of the status of Commissioner to answer directly to the Secretary.

We would like to propose something in addition to what you have heard up to this point, and that is that the Administration on Aging have its own line item in the budget. We got this idea from Congressman Tom Downey's testimony on the House side on May 3 before one of the Appropriations committees. We believe that that would be necessary; we believe that that would ensure the integrity of the office of Commissioner.

We also believe that it is high time that there was selected to fill the office of Associate Commissioner for American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian Aging a person who can be sensitive and a person who knows what it is really like out there. We would like to promote the selection of a person who is of American Indian heritage, because of the fact that the majority of the population for whom this person would advocate would be American Indian.

We also, Mr. Chairman, would like to ask the subcommittee to move soon to ensure that there be an interagency task force. The task force, as you know, was designed to analyze and review the status of programs that impact or should impact the lives of American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian elders. This committee then was to have made recommendations to the Commissioner. These recommendations were to have been included in the Commissioner's annual report to the Congress. This has not yet taken place.

We believe that that task force must be established.

We believe, Mr. Chairman, that the study which was authorized by the Congress which would reflect the status of programs under the Older Americans Act serving Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian elders, that that study be put on the front burner and that that study be conducted in a way in which it will yield the kind of information which is accurate, to the point, and consistently reflects the real situation out there in the network. We were given assurances by the former Commissioner that we could review a draft of that study. It was due December 31, 1988. We have not yet seen a draft of the study. We believe that it must happen.

Mr. Chairman, we believe that the coordination and targeting language which was significantly strengthened in the Amendments to the Older Americans Act in 1987 needs to be taken seriously. With your help, it will be done.

And Mr. Chairman, we believe that Title VI, the only program in all of our Federal Government designed to serve specifically the needs of American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian elders, needs to be strengthened. Enough funding needs to be placed in that title to adequately serve those people.

Mr. Chairman, I have submitted to you our written statement. I have recommended an amendment which would prevent some of what happened this past year with the addition of new grantees, and I would request that you carefully consider that amendment.

I want to thank you very much for your attention.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Without objection, your full statement will be made a part of the record, including your recommendation.

Mr. COOK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Cook (with attachments) follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CURTIS D. COOK

MR. CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the National Indian Council on Aging, and the more than 200,000 American Indian and Alaskan Native elders for whom we advocate, I wish to thank you for this opportunity to testify before you and the members of the Subcommittee on Aging, and for your leadership in sponsoring these important hearings. Your own role, as one of the original sponsors of the 1987 amendments to the Older Americans Act is also very much appreciated, for the amendments sought to address some very critical needs experienced by American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian elders. In the past year-and-one-half these needs have grown even more critical as the elderly population among these three groups has grown larger, and resources have become even more scarce. Still, to this very day, many of the provisions of the 1987 amendments which were designed to improve the lives of these elders have still not been fully implemented. Rather than gaining on the problems, we have lost a significant amount of ground; but the really intolerable circumstance is that the Office of Human Development Services and the one who was to have been the "effective and visible advocate" for the elderly have consistently stonewalled or otherwise delayed action on these amendments which could have brought about significant improvements in the law and in the way in which it is administered

with respect to American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian elders.

Section 601 of title VI of the Act stated that the title's purpose was to promote the delivery of supportive services to American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian elders which would be comparable to services provided under title III.

Section 602 gave the "sense of Congress" that older Indians, older Alaskan Natives, and older Native Hawaiians are a vital resource and are entitled to all benefits and services available and that such services and benefits and services should be provided in a manner that preserves and restores their dignity, self-respect and cultural identities.

Section 611(a) stated the findings of the Congress that older Indians of the United States --

(1) are a rapidly increasing population;

(2) suffer from high unemployment;

(3) live in poverty at a rate estimated to be as high as 61%;

(4) have a life expectancy between 3 and 4 years less than the general population;

(5) lack sufficient nursing homes, other long-term care facilities, and other health care facilities;

(6) lack sufficient area agencies on aging;

(7) frequently live in substandard and overcrowded housing;

.... and so it goes.

In short, the Congress found that American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian elders are among those who are in the "greatest economic and social need," and are greatly underserved by the programs of the Older Americans Act. The significant package of amendments to the Act, passed in 1987, was designed to address these needs. Within the ensuing one-and-one-half years the needs have most certainly become more critical, and yet virtually none of the amendments designed to deal with these needs have been fully implemented. It is time for aggressive action to bring about the changes which were intended by the Congress, and to fulfill the stated objectives of the Older Americans Act.

In this regard, Mr. Chairman, we believe that we now have a golden opportunity to see the Administration take serious steps to implement the Act in a conscientious manner. This opportunity has come as a result of the appointment of Dr. Joyce Berry as Acting Commissioner. Dr. Berry has proven herself to be a sincere, approachable, and effective advocate for the concerns of minority elders; and we would like to say without reservations that we support wholeheartedly any effort to confirm Dr. Berry as the appointee for the office of Commissioner on Aging. Upon the selection of Dr. Berry (or any other selectee) to the office, we believe that the first order of business should be the aggressive implementation of the fundamental changes in the Act which relate to services for American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian elders.

The elevation of the status of the Commissioner so that she answers directly to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services is absolutely essential, if she is to be the effective and visible advocate within the administration for the concerns of the elders. We agree with the statement of Congressman Thomas Downey on May 3, 1989 in which he testified before the House Subcommittee on Labor, HHS Appropriations that the Administration on Aging should have its own line item in the FY 1990 budget, thus assuring the integrity of Section 102 of Public Law 100-175 which elevates the status of the Commissioner. We believe that this would also help to bring to an end the interference of the Office of Human Development Services in this matter.

The establishment of the Associate Commissioner on American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian Aging, as required by Section 201(c) (1) and (2) of the reauthorized Act, is an issue which has similarly been roadblocked by OHDS in defiance of the clear intentions of the Congress. For more than ten years, advocates for Indian elders have been seeking the establishment of an "Indian Desk" within the Administration on Aging. It was felt that this position would serve the purpose of providing a focal point within AoA on the needs of Indian elders. We are certain that many of the actions on the part of AoA which have had such an adverse impact on services for Indian elders would never have been initiated if we had had an Associate Commissioner for American Indian, Alaskan Native and Na-

tive Hawaiian Aging. Senators and Congressmen have made phone calls, written letters and met personally with the Secretary on this issue, but all that OHDs has done in the matter is to conduct a "study" to determine if the office was needed or justified. We see this action as an outright contradiction of both the spirit and the letter of the law. We call upon you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of your Subcommittee to assure that there will be satisfactory responsive action to establish the office at the earliest possible date, and to fill the position with a qualified American Indian or Alaskan Native individual in fulfillment of the mandate of the Act.

A Permanent Interagency Task Force that is representative of the departments and agencies of the Federal Government with an interest in older Indians and their welfare was to have been established by the Commissioner on Aging. The task force, chaired by the Associate Commissioner, was to have met regularly to evaluate and make recommendations concerning the coordination and improvement of services to older Indians and Alaskan Natives. The findings and recommendations of this task force were to have been submitted to the Commissioner at 6-month intervals beginning after the date of the enactment of the Act; and these findings and recommendations were to have been included in the annual report of the Commissioner and submitted to the various committees of the Congress, including the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, of which this Subcommittee is a part. Yet, the establishment and operation of such a

task force remains only a paper promise, unfulfilled as of this date. Mr. Chairman, we request that you and the members of this Subcommittee take any action necessary to achieve the establishment of this task force and the implementation of Section 425 (a) of the Act without further delay.

A Special Report on Services to Older Indians, based on the results of a study showing: (A) an analysis of how many Indians participate in programs under titles III and VI; (B) a description of how grants are made to Indian tribes under titles III and VI and how services are provided to older Indians; and (C) an assessment of services made available under title VI and how AoA assures that these services are commensurate with those provided under title III, was to have been submitted by the Commissioner to the Congress by December 31, 1988. Last fall, in a meeting with former Commissioner Carol Fraser Fisk with Associate and Deputy Commissioners present, I was given verbal assurances that the National Indian Council on Aging would be given opportunity to review and give input concerning a pre-submission draft of the report. Both the review by our organization and the draft itself remain unfulfilled promises to this day. Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, I feel it is important that I mention that the former Commissioner selected an organization to do the study which had no prior experience or knowledge related to Indian elders, let alone title VI of the Older Americans Act. As late as February of this year, representatives of this organization

were asking me questions which made it clear that they still did not have significant knowledge of title VI nor of other programs of the Older Americans Act, nor of the needs of older Indians. For the record, Mr. Chairman, we have substantial reason to believe that any report emanating from this source will be both misleading and inaccurate. We believe that this is a not-so-subtle attempt on the part of the former Commissioner to obscure the gross inadequacy of services for older Indians and the failure of the Administration up to now to target effectively the Older Americans Act services and resources to older Indians.

Title VI services and appropriations -- Mr. Chairman, you are well aware of the recent actions of the former Commissioner which have had a devastating effect on the 136 title VI grantees and have seriously compromised the quantity and quality of services available to Indian elders under this title. Some of the existing grantees experienced cuts in their funding of up to 52%. These cuts have forced the grantees to serve fewer meals to fewer elders on fewer days. Some have had to lay off staff, others have had to cut out essential services such as transportation and home-delivered meals. Your help is desperately needed in this matter. We want to thank you for your testimony of May 3, 1989 before the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies of the Senate Appropriations Committee in which you request both a supplemental appropriation in fiscal year 1989 and increased appropria-

tions in fiscal year 1990 for title VI of the Older Americans Act. Your testimony reveals a genuine concern that American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian elders receive adequate nutrition and supportive services. We cannot emphasize strongly enough how very much we share that concern with you. We have an added concern, Mr. Chairman: it is that the situation will never get better for these elders unless there is significant change in the attitude of AoA, which has heretofore not even requested additional appropriations for title VI. You are aware, Mr. Chairman, that funding for the title has not increased appreciably since fiscal year 1985. In fact, there has been a relentless and nefarious erosion of the amount of funds available to title VI grantees for the provision of much-needed services since the title was first funded in 1980. Attached to my written testimony, you will find a summary of title VI funding which shows that the average title VI grant has decreased by nearly $31,000 since 1980 -- a reduction of more than 44%; or 71% if one accounts for inflation. This reduction has come year after year as a result of the addition of new grantees without sufficient funds to cover them. Since 1980 the number of grantees has grown by 120% while the available funds to support these programs have increased by only 25%; not taking into account inflation.

Congressman Thomas Downey, in his May 3, 1989 testimony before the House Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations Subcommittee, indicated that recent studies had shown that the cost per meal for title III

grantees in the past year had increased by 9 cents representing an average annual cost increase of $15,000 per grantee for food alone. Costs for title VI grantees have similarly increased -- and this, in the midst of drastic reductions in the average grant. It is likely that this situation will not improve unless the Administration requests higher funding levels or the Congress takes action to effect substantial increases.

Mr. Chairman, in order to prevent the continuing erosion of funds available to title VI grantees, we propose that you and the members of this Subcommittee introduce an amendment to the Older Americans Act which would have the effect of holding harmless existing grantees, as new grants are awarded. We have attached to our written testimony a proposed amendment which would:

(a) delete Section 614(c) of the Act -- i.e., the section which the former Commissioner cited as requiring that she fund all eligible title VI applications, regardless of the amount of funds available;

(b) permit new grants to be awarded only in a year in which appropriated funds for title VI exceed the previous year's appropriation; and

(c) establish a base level of funding for all new grants, so that grants would be awarded at a $50,000 level or more.

Such an amendment would help to avoid problems in the future such as the one which arose recently when the Commissioner added 48 new grants, without sufficient additional funds.

For the current crisis, we request that you and the members of this Subcommittee support, and encourage your colleagues to support, the House-proposed HR 2072, the "Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill" which provides $3.3 million in re-programmed funds (not new funds) to protect existing title VI grantees from the severe cuts, and to activate the Native Hawaiian programs under Part B of the title.

We also ask that you support the full authorized level of funding for fiscal year 1990 in the amount of $19.1 million so as to ensure that services provided by the grantees under title VI are commensurate with those provided under title III, as is required by the law.

Mr. Chairman, there is much more that could be said with respect to the need for more aggressive, conscientious and effective implementation of the 1987 amendments by the Administration on Aging. But the really important task before us in the days ahead is to find ways to improve the quality of life for all American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian elders who are in need. In summary,

then, we believe that the following major changes must take place in order to assure this:

(1) the Commissioner and Associate Commissioner positions must be implemented in strict and full compliance with the requirements of the Older Americans Act;

(2) a sensitive and knowledgeable person such as Dr. Joyce Berry must be appointed as Commissioner on Aging; and a qualified American Indian or Alaskan Native person must be appointed without further delay to the office of Associate Commissioner;

(3) the interagency task force and the required special study must become a reality; and

(4) sufficient funds must be appropriated for title VI, and an amendment must be passed which will assure that all title VI grantees are protected from funding cut-backs as new grantees are added, and which will provide sufficient funds in title VI to permit the grantees to provide the full complement of services which are authorized by the law. The full authorized levels of funding for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 would permit grantees, then, to provide more than just the basic nutrition and transportation services; making it possible for them to provide information and referral services, home delivered meals, ombudsman services, legal services, and in-home care -- all of which are enjoyed by participants under title III. This amount would also provide for the addition of approximately 26 new grantees a year for the next two years, bringing us to a

total of just under one half of the total number of Indian tribes in the nation; and just as importantly, it would provide sufficient funds to assure the effective implementation of the Native Hawaiian programs.

In view of the levels of need experienced by these elders, it would appear, Mr. Chairman, that this is the least that a truly caring society could do. We look to you to make whatever changes are necessary to ensure that the will of the Congress is enforced in the implementation of the Older Americans Act, and we trust that -- through your leadership, and that of the Subcommittee -- the full implementation of the 1987 amendments to the Older Americans Act will proceed expeditiously, without further delay. Thank you for this opportunity to present testimony; and I respectfully request that my written statement, with attachments, be entered into the record of these hearings.

TITLE VI FUNDING SUMMARY 1989

Since title VI of the Older Americans Act was first funded in 1980, there has been a steady and drastic dilution of resources available to these nutrition and supportive programs for Older Indians and Alaskan Natives, as demonstrated by the following summary:

# GRANTS	Authorized Level	AMT APPROPRIATED	YEAR	AVERAGE GRANT
85	"such sums"	$6,000,000	1980	$70,588
84	"such sums"	$6,000,000	1981	$71,429
83	6,500,000	$5,735,000	1982	$60,096
83	7,000,000	$5,735,000	1983	$69,096
83	7,500,000	$5,735,000	1984	$69,096
125	7,900,000	$7,500,000	1985	$60,000
133	8,300,000	$7,177,500	1986	$53,966
133	8,600,000	$7,500,000	1987	$56,391
136	13,400,000	$7,181,000	1988	$52,801
188	16,265,000	$7,480,000	1989	$39,787
103				
TOTAL INCREASE		$1,480,000		
TOTAL DECREASE				$30,801 a 44% reduction in average title VI grant amount

One can readily see from the above that increases in the number of grantees have far outpaced increases in funding, and have resulted in the drastic decrease in the average size of title VI grants (and reductions in services). To put it in perspective:
from FY '80 to FY "89 the increase in the number of grantees is 120%
the increase in the available funding is 25%
the decrease in the average grant (accounting for inflation) is 71.2%
How many more times must the pie be sliced?
How many more elders must have services taken away?

85 slices
FY '80

188 slices
FY '89

Needed!! an additional $7.5 million for FY '89

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION ON AGING, TITLE VI

PROGRAM

Administration on Aging, Title VI Program, authorized in the Older Americans Act. Administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging.

PURPOSE

To provide nutrition and other supportive services to Older Indian people.

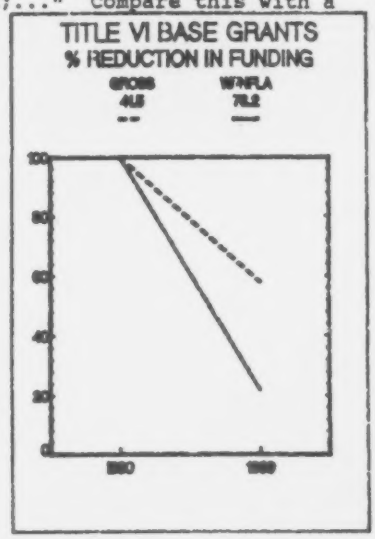
ISSUE

1. The appropriation is currently 7.4 million dollars and needs to be increased to the authorized amount of 16.265 million dollars for Fiscal Year 1989 and 19.133 million dollars for Fiscal Year 1990.

2. The Department of Health and Human Services should appoint an Associate Commissioner on American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian Programs as required by Title II of the Older Americans Act.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The need for the program is well documented in the Older Americans Act. It states that "Older Indians live in poverty at a rate estimated to be as high as 61 percent;..." Compare this with a rate of 12.4 percent for non-Indian Elders and it is evident that the program provides services that are critical to Indian Elders. The Title VI Programs have experienced substantial reductions in funding due to the addition of new Tribes to the program. The Tribes funding for Title VI has been reduced between 42% and 60% in the past nine years. Factoring in inflation results in an overall reduction of 76% to 96%.



SUMMARY

The appropriation for the Title VI Program needs to be increased to the authorized amount and the appointment of the Associate Commissioner on American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian Programs if the intent of the law is to be carried out.

attachment to Statement of Curtis D. Cook

May 4, 1989

Suggested

Additional Language

for

Title VI

of

The Older Americans Act

(delete Section 614 (c), and substitute:)

"New grants shall be awarded to additional Indian tribes only in a year in which the amounts appropriated to carry out this title exceed the amount appropriated in the immediately preceeding fiscal year; and only as such grants may be awarded in accordance with an established minimum funding level of $50,000 per grantee."

Senator MATSUNAGA. We will be happy now to hear from Thomas Kaulukukui, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS KAULUKUKUI, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF TRUSTEES, OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS, HONOLULU, HI

Dr. KAULUKUKUI. Thank you, and aloha, Senator Matsunaga and members of the Subcommittee on Aging.

I am Thomas Kaulukukui, Senior, a Native Hawaiian, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, OHA. It is a pleasure to appear before you today representing the Board of Trustees and the Native Hawaiian people.

First of all, I am here to thank you for including Native Hawaiians in Public Law 100–175, the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1987. Second, I wish to advocate for an increase in the funding of this law so that the needs of Native Hawaiian elderly can properly be addressed.

I will also take the opportunity to acquaint you with the creation and development of the agency I represent, OHA, as it struggled to grow from its beginnings at the 1978 Constitutional Convention of the State of Hawaii to its current status as the only duly-recognized representative agency of Native Hawaiians for the State of Hawaii.

The establishment of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs was the culmination of several historical actions. In 1989, one of the conditions of the Joint Resolution of Annexation provided that all Hawaii Government and Crown lands be transferred or "ceded" to the United States Government "for the benefit of the inhabitants of Hawaii". The "Crown lands" were once the property of the throne and, when combined with the Government lands, totalled nearly 1.9 million acres or about 43 percent of the surface area of the islands. The Organic Act of 1900 provided that the Territory of Hawaii would retain control and management of these "ceded" lands, except for those lands "set aside" for the United States by either the Governor's or President's Executive Order.

When Hawaii was admitted as a State in 1959, the Federal Government returned to the State of Hawaii ownership of all the ceded lands which were not set aside for its own use. Section 5(f) of the Admission Act mandated the State to hold ceded lands as a public trust for one or more of the following five purposes: (1) the support of public schools and other educational institutions; (2) the betterment of conditions of Native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, that is, any descendant of not less than one-half part of the blood of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands previous to 1778; (3) the development of farm and home ownership on as widespread a basis as possible; (4) the making of public improvements, and (5) the provision of lands for public use.

In 1978, the implementation of Section 5(f) of the Admission Act was expanded when delegates to the Constitutional Convention proposed, and a majority of Hawaii's voters who cast ballots on the question approved three new sections to Article XI, subsequently renumbered Article XII, Hawaiian Affairs: Section 4, Office of Ha-

waiian Affairs; Establishment of the Board of Trustees, 5, Public Trust, and 6, Powers of the Board of Trustees.

Article XII, Section 4 specified that the lands granted to the State by Section 5(b) of the Admission Act, with the exception of the Hawaiian Homes Commission's "available lands", were to be held as a public trust for Native Hawaiian and the general public.

Article XII, Section 5 established the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, OHA, as a body corporate and a trust for Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians and described a nine-member elected Board of Trustees. Hawaiians are defined in HRS Chapter 10 as "any descendant of the aboriginal peoples inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands which exercised sovereignty and subsisted in the Hawaiian Islands in 1778, and which peoples thereafter have continued to reside in Hawaii."

In Section 6 of Article XII, for the first time, a pro rata portion of proceeds from the public land trust were specifically earmarked for Native Hawaiians. Section 6 also outlined the powers and duties of the Board of Trustees, which include the power to manage and administer the assets of the Office, formulate policy, and exercise control over the Office through the Administrator of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

In 1979, the legislature passed House Bill 890, House Draft 1, Senate Draft 3, Conference Draft 1, which the Governor signed into law as Act 196, implementing Article XII, Sections 4, 5, and 6 of the State Constitution, and subsequently coded as Chapter 10 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes.

The legislature also appropriated $125,000 for the establishment of OHA that year. Chapter 10 outlined the general purposes of the Office which included: (1) receiving and managing a pro rata portion of the public land trust revenues for the betterment of conditions of Native Hawaiians; (2) bettering the conditions of Hawaiians; (3) serving as the principal public agency in the State responsible for the performance, development and coordination of programs and activities relating to Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, except those within the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Homes Commission; (4) assessing the policies and practices of other agencies impacting on Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and conducting advocacy efforts for Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians; (5) applying for, receiving, and disbursing grants and donations from all sources for Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and (6) serving as a receptacle for reparations.

While Article XII established that the income and proceed from that pro rata portion of the public land trust be designated for the betterment of conditions of Native Hawaiians—no provisions were made for Hawaiians—as indicated in Section 5(f) of the Admission Act, Article XII does not determine the nature of the pro rata portion to be used for Native Hawaiians. The determination of what the pro rata portion would be was left to the legislature. Therefore, in the 1980 legislative session, the issue of the pro rata portion was resolved with the passage of Act 273 codified as Chapter 10–13, "Use of public land trust proceeds." Chapter 10–13 sets 20 percent of the public land trust proceeds as the pro rata portion entrusted to OHA.

The 1980 legislature also appropriated an additional $100,000 from the State's general revenues to defray the costs of establishing and operating the Office.

In November of 1980, Hawaiian voters elected their first OHA Board of Trustees. As required by law, the Trustees are Hawaiian and elected by Hawaiians statewide. The Trustees form a nine-member Board with one member from each of the islands of Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui and Hawaii. The remaining four Trustees may reside on any of the Hawaiian Islands. Trustees are elected for four-year staggered terms. From their membership, they elect a chairperson and a vice-chairperson.

Although OHA is assigned the responsibility by Article XII, Section 6 of the State Constitution to manage funds for two classes of beneficiaries, Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, OHA presently receives public land trust revenues which are restricted to benefit only one class of beneficiary: the Native Hawaiians. Article XII does not establish funding for its other class of beneficiaries, the Hawaiians. Since 1980, the State legislature has been the primary source of funding for Hawaiians.

Following is a synopsis of the responsibilities and program objectives of each of the nine divisions of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

The Administrative Services Division facilitates the operation of OHA by providing management assistance, policy development, resource allocation and fiscal control and administrative services.

The responsibilities of the Public Information Division are to gather and disseminate facts and information designed to keep the Hawaiian community and the general public informed of activities and accomplishments of OHA.

The Health and Human Services Division works to assure that OHA beneficiaries are informed of all public and private programs that prcvide services, have access to existing programs and are in fact provided the services as intended. Further, the division tries to support the development of new programs and the improvement and expansion of existing programs.

This division will be especially involved in the Federally-funded Native Hawaiian Health Care Act as it becomes a reality and will take the operational lead for OHA with support from all other divisions. The division officer will work closely with other members of Papa Ola Lokahi in coordinating and providing health services.

The Planning and Development Division provides comprehensive planning services, data compilation and analysis, policy drafts for Trustee approval, and grant applications and management.

The Culture Division works to increase the awareness and understanding of Hawaiian culture; assist in the preservation and perpetuation of the culture; provide assistance and advice on government policies and plans related to Hawaiian culture that should be coordinated with the private sector.

The Government and Community Affairs Division facilitates and implements OHA's legislative and advocacy activities at the Federal, State and county levels of government; promotes an increase and greater direct participation of beneficiaries at all levels of government through voter education and registration and education of Hawaiian issues.

It also assists beneficiaries to identify, clarify and resolve problems through personal contact with community liaisons stationed in OHA satellite offices on each major island; keep OHA informed of community concerns, and assist communities to keep them informed of OHA activities.

The Land and Natural Resources Division monitors ceded lands pursuant to constitutional and statutory mandates, and assures an effective and efficient means to acquire government and private lands for economical, educational, social, cultural and advocacy projects.

The Economic Development Division is responsible to assist in developing and maintaining a visible and viable Hawaiian economic segment in the State's economy by identifying, assessing, and continually updating the economic status of OHA's beneficiaries; encouraging stable and equal employment and advancement opportunities; formulating policies and recommendations on economic issues; providing technical and financial assistance; and providing grants or loans to beneficiaries for viable economic ventures.

The Education Division works to assure that Hawaiian youth have access to primary and secondary-level education experiences that are responsive to their needs; to provide Hawaiians with increased access to meaningful higher education and postgraduate education; to promote the study of Hawaiian culture, history and language; and to assure the development and implementation of an Hawaiian education program as mandated by Article X, Section 4 of the Hawaii State Constitution.

This Division works closely with the State Department of Education, the University of Hawaii and Kamehameha Schools on joint projects involving Hawaiian students, including the Federally-funded Native Hawaiian Education Act. The Education Officer was instrumental in the development of a consortium that meets regularly and produces position papers on the problems and needs of Native Hawaiian students.

Administrators and executive directors of major service providers to Native Hawaiians have formed the Hawaiian Services Institutions and Agencies, HSIA, and meet monthly to discuss matters of importance to their mutual beneficiaries, the Native Hawaiians. Member organizations of the HSIA include: the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, Alu Like Incorporated, Queen Liliuokalani Trust, King Lunalilo Trust, Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate, Bishop Museum and E Ola Mau.

The planning staff of the agencies are working together to develop a comprehensive master plan for Native Hawaiians, applying precision coordination to avoid duplication of effort while providing a full range of services. The process will also identify any gaps in services, and it becomes very clear that the Federal funding provided by your committee, Mr. Chairman, will become an integral part of the entire planning and implementation process.

A brief overview of the purposes and objectives of the individual HSIA members is as follows:

Office of Hawaiian Affairs, a semi-autonomous State agency created through State constitutional amendment to better the conditions of all Hawaiians.

Department of Hawaiian Home Lands was created by an Act of Congress, managed by the State of Hawaii to provide homesteads to Hawaiians.

Alu Like Incorporated is a private, nonprofit 501(c)(3) community-based system for Hawaiian economic and social self-sufficiency.

Queen Liliuokalani Trust was created through the will of the last Queen of the Hawaiian monarchy who left her estate in trust to care for orphaned and half-orphaned Hawaiian children.

King Lunalilo Trust was created through the will of a King of the Hawaiian monarchy who left his estate in trust to care for indigent, elderly Hawaiians.

Kamehameha Schools/Basic Estate—the will of a Princess of Hawaii who left her estate to provide educational benefits to Hawaiians.

Bishop Museum was founded by the husband of the Princess to care for the preservation of the Hawaiian culture.

E Ola Mau is a group of Native Hawaiian health professionals committed to improve health conditions of Hawaiians.

These agencies and organizations are dedicated to better the status of Native Hawaiians in their own homeland, and work together toward this goal. Hawaiian elders, or kupuna, are existing representatives of the culture that motivate service providers to extent themselves and more.

As with many native peoples, kupuna are the repositories of the culture. They are living treasures, much loved, respected and sought after to share their cultural knowledge. But they are also poor and in ill health.

They were children who lived within the raw and bitter memories of a beloved monarchy only recently overthrown by American revolutionists. They bear the remnants of a pain that never ceases, but continues, and is carried by newer generations.

They were young adults in the era of a devastating national depression, few educational opportunities and difficult transitions from rural agrarian society to assimilation, urbanization and cultural erosion. It has been particularly difficult for the kupuna, and yet they manage to survive—asking little and sharing their unqualified love.

Mr. Chairman, a headline in a Honolulu newspaper a few days ago declared Hawaii to be the healthiest State in the Nation. And so it is—for all except Hawaiians.

Hawaiians continue to have dismal health statistics in terms of the lowest life expectancy, and highest rates of cancer, diabetes and heart disease and more. Native peoples do not do well under the onslaught of civilization, and simply put, we need help.

Funding for the Older Americans Act should be increased to provide services for Native Hawaiians under Part E, Title VI, Part B, Native Hawaiian Program. We could then begin to address some of these problems with consistency and regularity, providing assistance within a comfortable and understanding cultural context. This is an important point, as without the cultural perspective, our kupuna very often will not seek help.

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs is ready to assist in any way possible to make the provision of services for Native Hawaiians

through the Older Americans Act a reality. How can we help you to make this happen? Just let us know.

It is my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that a Commissioner on Aging has not yet been appointed, and we urge that this be accomplished forthwith. An Acting Commissioner, as the case is now, just cannot be expected to carry out the mandates of the Act with clear-cut authority. We further urge that the Commissioner's position be upgraded to report directly to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and given more authority over the budget and staffing of the Commission.

The plight of older Americans in general, and this Nation's native people in particular, is of sufficient importance to deserve immediate and extensive attention. Therefore, we strongly urge that in addition to a permanent Commissioner on Aging, an Associate Commissioner for Native Americans be appointed as directed in the Act. We are not asking for anything new, in this case, simply that the law be fully enacted.

This concludes my testimony, Mr. Chairman, and as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, I would like once again to express my appreciation of your efforts on behalf of the Native Hawaiians, and say that OHA is ready to help you to help us.

Mahalo nui loa.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Thank you very much, Tommy. I appreciate your testimony.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Kaulukukui (with attachments, a copy of a monthly publication dated April, 1989 of the "Ka Wai Ola O Oha" was retained in the Committee files) follows:]

TESTIMONY

FOR THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGING

SENATOR SPARK M. MATSUNAGA, CHAIRMAN

PRESENTED BY THOMAS KAAUWAI KAULUKUKUI, SR.
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
HONOLULU, HAWAII

MAY 18, 1989
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Aloha Senator Matsunage and members of the subcommittee on Aging. I am Thomas Kaauwai Kaulukukui, Sr., a Native Hawaiian, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA). It is a pleasure to appear before you today representing the Board of Trustees and the Native Hawaiian people.

First of all, I am here to thank you for including Native Hawaiians in Public Law 100-175, The Older Americans Act Amendments of 1987. Second, I wish to advocate for an increase in the funding of this Law so that the needs of Native Hawaiian elderly can properly be addressed.

I will also take the opportunity to acquaint you with the creation and development of the agency I represent, OHA, as it struggled to grow from its beginnings at the 1978 Constitutional Convention of the State of Hawaii, to its current status as the duly-recognized representative agency of Native Hawaiians for the State of Hawaii.

THE ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE OF OHA

The establishment of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs was the culmination of several historical actions. In 1898, one of the conditions of the Joint Resolution of Annexation provided that all Hawai'i Government and Crown lands be transferred or "ceded" to the United States Government "for the benefit of the inhabitants of Hawai'i." The "Crown lands" were once the property of the throne and, when combined with the Government lands, totaled nearly 1.9 million acres or about 43% of the surface area of the islands. The Organic Act of 1900 provided that the Territory of Hawai'i would retain control and management of these "ceded" lands, except for those lands "set side" for the United States by either the Governor's or President's Executive Order.

When Hawai'i was admitted as a state in 1959, the federal government returned to the State of Hawai'i ownership of all the ceded lands which were not set aside for its own use. Section 5(f) of the Admission Act mandated the State to hold ceded lands as a public trust for one or more of the following five purposes:

1. The support of public schools and other educational institutions;
2. The betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, that is, any descendant of not less than one-half part of the blood of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands previous to 1778;
3. The development of farm and home ownership on as widespread a basis as possible;
4. The making of public improvements; and
5. The provision of lands for public use.

1978, the implementation of Section 5(f) of the Admission Act was expanded when delegates to the Constitutional Convention proposed, and a majority of Hawai'i's voters who cast ballots on the question approved three new sections to Article XI, subsequently renumbered Article XII (Hawaiian Affairs): Sections 4 (Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Establishment of Board of Trustees), 5 (Public Trust), and 6 (Powers of the Board of Trustees).

Article XII, Section 4 specified that the lands granted to the State by Section 5(b) of the Admission Act, with the exception of the Hawaiian Homes Commission's "available lands", were to be held as a public trust for Native Hawaiians and the general public. Article XII, Section 5 established the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) as a body corporate and a trust for Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and described a nine-member elected Board of Trustees. Hawaiians are defined in H.R.S., Chapter 10-2(5) as "any descendant of the aboriginal peoples inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands which exercised sovereignty and subsisted in the Hawaiian Islands in 1778, and which peoples thereafter have continued to reside in Hawai'i." In Section 6 of Article XII, for the first time, a pro rata portion of proceeds from the public land trust were specifically earmarked for Native Hawaiians. Section 6 also outlined the powers and duties of the Board of Trustees, which include the power to manage and administer the assets of the Office, formulate policy, and exercise control over the Office through the Administrator of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

In 1979, the legislature passed House Bill 890, House Draft 1, Senate Draft 3, Conference Draft 1, which the Governor signed into law as Act 196, implementing Article XII, Sections 4, 5, 6 of the State Constitution, and subsequently coded as Chapter 10 of the Hawai'i Revised

Statutes. The legislature also appropriated $125,000 for the establishment of OHA that year. Chapter 10 outlined the general purposes of the Office which included:

1. Receiving and managing a pro rata portion of the public land trust revenues for the betterment of conditions of Native Hawaiians.
2. Bettering the conditions of Hawaiians.
3. Serving as the principal public agency in the State responsible for the performance, development, and coordination of programs and activities relating to Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, except those within the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Homes Commission.
4. Assessing the policies and practices of other agencies impacting on Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and conducting advocacy efforts for Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians.
5. Applying for, receiving, and disbursing grants and donations from all sources for Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians.
6. Serving as a receptacle for reparations.

While Article XII established that the income and proceeds from that pro rata portion of the public land trust be designated for the betterment of conditions of Native Hawaiians (no provisions were made for Hawaiians) as indicated in Section 5(f) of the Admissions Act, Article XII does not determine the nature of the pro rata portion to be used for Native Hawaiians. The determination of what the pro rata portion would be was left to the legislature. Therefore, in the 1980 legislative session, the issue of the pro rata portion was resolved with the passage of Act 273 codified as Chapter IO-13.5, "Use of public land trust proceeds." Chapter 10-13.5 sets 20 percent of the public land trust proceeds as the pro rata portion entrusted to OHA.

The 1980 legislature also appropriated an additional $100,000 from the State's general revenues to defray the costs of establishing and operating the Office.

In November of 1980, Hawaiian voters elected the first OHA Board of Trustees. As required by law, the Trustees are Hawaiian and elected by Hawaiians statewide. The Trustees form a nine-member Board with one member from each of the islands of Kaua'i, O'ahu, Moloka'i, Maui, and Hawai'i. The remaining four Trustees may reside on any of the Hawaiian Islands. Trustees are elected for four-year staggered terms. From their membership, they elect a chairperson and a vice-chairperson.

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funding for its other class of beneficiaries, the Hawaiians. Since 1980, the State legislature has been the primary source of funding for Hawaiians.

OPERATIONAL DIVISIONS

Following is a synopsis of the responsibilities and program objectives of each of the nine Divisions in OHA:

The Administrative Services Division facilitates the operation of OHA by providing management assistance, policy development, resource allocation and fiscal control, and administrative services.

The responsibilities of the Public Information Division are to gather and disseminate facts and information designed to keep the Hawaiian community and the general public informed of activities and accomplishments of OHA.

The Health and Human Services Division works to assure that OHA beneficiaries are: informed of all public and private programs that provide services; have access to existing programs and are in fact, provided the services as intended. Further, the division tries to support the development of new programs and the improvement and expansion of existing programs.

This division will be especially involved in the federally funded Native Hawaiian Health Care Act as it becomes a reality, and will take the operational lead for OHA with support from all other divisions. The Division Officer will work closely with other members of Papa Ola Lokahi in coordinating and providing health services.

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The Culture Division works to increase the awareness and understanding of Hawaiian culture; assist in the preservation and perpetuation of the culture; provide assistance and advice on government policies and plans related to Hawaiian culture that should be coordinated with the private sector.

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It also assists beneficiaries to identify, clarify and resolve problems through personal contact with Community Liaisons stationed in OHA satellite offices on each major island; keep OHA informed of community concerns; and

assist communities to keep informed of OHA activities.

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The Education Division works to: assure that Hawaiian youths have access to primary and secondary level education experiences that are responsive to their needs; to provide Hawaiians with increased access to meaningful higher education and post-graduate education; to promote the study of Hawaiian culture, history and language; and to assure the development and implementation of an Hawaiian education program as mandated by Article X, Section 4 of the Hawaii State Constitution.

This Division works closely with the State Department of Education, the University of Hawaii and Kamehameha Schools on joint projects involving Hawaiian students including the federally funded Native Hawaiian Education Act. The Education Officer was instrumental in the development of a consortium that meets regularly and produces position papers on the problems and needs of Native Hawaiian students.

COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

Administrators and Executive Directors of major service-providers to Native Hawaiians have formed the Hawaiian Services Institutions and Agencies (HSIA), and meet monthly to discuss matters of importance to their mutual beneficiaries, the Native Hawaiians. Member organizations of the HSIA include: the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, Alu Like Inc., Queen Liliuokalani Trust, King Lunalilo Trust, Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate, Bishop Museum and E Ola Mau.

The planning staffs of the agencies are working together to develop a comprehensive master plan for Native Hawaiians applying precision coordination to avoid duplication of effort while providing a full range of services. The process will also identify any gaps in services, and it becomes very clear that the federal funding provided by your committee, Mr. Chairman, will become an integral part of the entire planning and implementation process.

A brief overview of the purposes and objectives of individual HSIA members is as follows:

Office of Hawaiian Affairs - a semi-autonomous state agency created through state constitutional amendment to better the conditions of all Hawaiians.

Department of Hawaiian Home Lands - created by an Act of Congress, managed by the State of Hawaii to provide homesteads to Hawaiians.

Alu Like, Inc. - a private, non-profit 501(c) (3) community based system for Hawaiian economic and social self-sufficiency.

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Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate - the will of a Princess of Hawaii who left her estate to provide educational benefits to Hawaiians.

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As with many native peoples, kupuna are the repositories of the culture. They are living treasures, much loved, respected, and sought after to share their cultural knowledge. But they are also poor and in ill health.

They were children who lived within the raw and bitter memories of a beloved monarchy only recently overthrown by American revolutionists. They bear the remnants of a pain that never ceases, but continues, and is carried by newer generations.

They were young adults in the era of a devastating national depression, few educational opportunities and difficult transitions from rural agrarian society to assimilation, urbanization and cultural erosion. It has been particularly difficult for the kupuna, and yet they manage to survive - asking little and sharing their unqualified love.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Mr. Chairman, a headline in a Honolulu Newspaper a few days ago declared Hawaii to be the healthiest State in the nation. And so it is - for all others except Hawaiians. Hawaiians continue to have dismal health statistics in terms of the lowest life expectancy, and highest rates of cancer, diabetes and heart disease and more. Native peoples do not do well under the onslaught of civilization, and simply put - we need help.

Funding for the Older Americans Act should be increased to provide services for Native Hawaiians under Part E, Title VI, Part B - Native Hawaiian Program. We could then begin to address some of these problems with consistency and regularity, providing assistance within a comfortable and understanding cultural context. This is an important point, as without the cultural perspective, our kupuna very often will not seek help.

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs is ready to assist in any way possible to make the provision of services for Native Hawaiians through the older Americans Act a reality. How can we help you to make this happen? Just let us know.

It is my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that a Commissioner on Aging has not yet been appointed, and we urge that this be accomplished forthwith. An Acting Commissioner, as the case is now, just cannot be expected to carry out the mandates of the Act with clearcut authority. We further urge that the Commissioner's position be upgraded to report directly to the Secretary of Health and Human Resources, and given more authority over the budget and staffing of the Commission.

The plight of older Americans in general, and this nation's native people in particular, is of sufficient importance to deserve immediate and extensive attention. Therefore, we strongly urge that in addition to a permanent Commissioner on Aging, an Associate Commissioner for Native Americans be appointed as directed in the Act. We are not asking for anything new, in this case, simply that the law be fully enacted.

This concludes my testimony, Mr. Chairman, but as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of OHA, I would like once again to express my appreciation of your efforts on behalf of Native Hawaiians, and say that OHA is ready to help you to help us. Mahalo nui loa.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN POPULATION IN HAWAII

Prepared by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs
March 1989

Introduction

Legally, the State of Hawaii consists of the eight major southern Islands in the chain and 124 minor Islands for a total area of 6,471 square miles, of which 6,425 are land and 46 are inland waters and bays. The State has a coastline of about 750 miles and approximately 4,141,312 acres of land area; the State's acreage continues to grow due to the activity of an active volcano.

The majority of the State's population resides on the six major Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, and Lanai (in order of largest land mass). The seventh Island, Niihau, is privately owned and the eighth, Kahoolawe, is used as a military bombing range. Honolulu, the State capitol on the Island of Oahu, is 2,397 miles from San Francisco and 4,829 miles from Washington, D.C.

Prior to 1893, Hawaii was ruled by a monarchy. In 1893 the monarchy was overthrown and a provisional government ruled through 1895 when it was reorganized into the Republic of Hawaii. In 1898 Hawaii was annexed to the United States and under the Organic Act of 1900, it became an incorporated territory. In 1959, after 22 failures over a 56 year period, Hawaii was admitted as the 50th State.

Native Hawaiians are the indigenous people in a State with a multitude of other ethnic groups. The many ethnic groups in Hawaii have intermingled

through the years making Hawaii what is often referred to as the "melting pot of the Pacific." As a result of political and economic changes, Native Hawaiians have suffered cultural, social and economic loss. The experiences of Native Hawaiians are often compared to those of native American Indians. Like Native American Indians, Native Hawaiians generally have a lower standard of living than the State's total population, lower educational achievement, shorter life expectancy, are less healthy, and are overrepresented in the prison population and on welfare roles.

Demographic Characteristics

In contrast to the Native American Indians, Native Hawaiians have a less secure land base and are not easily distinguished by geographic locations. Because interracial marriage is common in Hawaii, and Native Hawaiians have from the time of western contact freely intermarried. Due to this intermarriage, and resultant non-Hawaiian surnames, there is an inherent difficulty in accurately identifying Native Hawaiians

Censuses of the population are plagued with the problem of counting people of mixed ethnic backgrounds. Traditionally, the U.S. Census has counted less Native Hawaiians than locally conducted censuses. The 1980 U.S Census reported that there were 118,251 Hawaiians or 12% of the State's population. The State Health Survey estimated that the total Hawaiian population in 1980 was 175,909 (18% of the State's population).

A population survey conducted by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs estimated the total Native Hawaiian population to be 208,476, or 20% of the total State's population of 1,037,206 in 1984. Although the population figures vary by source, the Native Hawaiian population consistently ranks third largest of the many ethnic groups in Hawaii.

Just as the Island of Oahu is the most populated of the Hawaiian Islands, the largest percentage of Native Hawaiians reside on Oahu. Table 1 and Figure 1 illustrate the geographic distribution of Native Hawaiians in the State. The geographic distribution of Native Hawaiian and non-Hawaiians populations are similar, with about three-quarters of each population residing on Oahu.

The Native Hawaiian population is considerably younger than the non-Hawaiian population. The median age for Native Hawaiians is 22.8 years and the mean age is 26.4 years, while the median age for non-Hawaiians is 29.1 years and the mean age of non-Hawaiians is 32.7 years. Again using the OHA population survey figures, there were about 103,000 Native Hawaiians under the age of 20 in 1984.

Native Hawaiians tend to have larger families than most non-Hawaiians and they start their families at a young age. For Native Hawaiians the average number of persons in a family is 4.4, for non-Hawaiians the average is 3.5. About 22% of Native Hawaiian families are composed of 6 or more people. Twenty percent of Native Hawaiian babies are born to mothers under 20 years of age.

Economic Characteristics

Several economic characteristics indicate that Native Hawaiians have a lower economic status than other ethnic groups. Native Hawaiians represented 12% of the insured unemployed in 1987; and a 1986 affirmative action study by the State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations placed the unemployment rate for Native Hawaiians at 7.2 compared to 4.8 for the State as a whole. The unemployment rate for Native Hawaiian young adults who did not graduate from high schools is particularly high.

The most recent figures available for family income are from the 1980 U.S Census. The median income for Native Hawaiian families was $19,824 compared to the State median of $22,750. The mean income followed a similar pattern with $22,166 mean income for Native Hawaiians and $26,629 for the State. A detailed breakdown of family and household income can be found in Tables 2 and 3 and Figures 2 and 3. Low economic status is further illustrated by the 1980 census data, reporting 15% of Native Hawaiians were below the poverty level (see Table 4 and Figure 4).

Native Hawaiians are less likely than the State population to be employed in managerial/professional positions and technical/sales/administrative support positions. These are positions that generally require professional training or advanced education and usually command a higher salary than service or industrial jobs. An occupational comparison of Native Hawaiians and non-Hawaiian can be found in Table 5 and Figure 5.

Even when Native Hawaiians go into business for themselves they tend toward service and trade businesses. Native Hawaiians also tend to go into business in transportation, construction, and agriculture more often than other ethnic groups in Hawaii according to the 1982 Census Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises (see Table 6 and Figure 6 for a distribution of Native Hawaiian owned business). Native Hawaiians also tend to chose either partnerships or corporate organizational structure more often than other ethnic groups. In 1982, 16% of Native Hawaiian owned businesses were partnerships and 30% were corporations compared to nine percent and 23% for non-Hawaiian owned businesses in the State.

Educational Characteristics

Education has always been an important factor in the lives of Native Hawaiians. From early times Native Hawaiians have integrated learning with everyday activities. Because there was no written language, all knowledge was carried and transmitted through the generations by practice, ritual, and memorization. Professional training such as canoe building, navigation, and farming as well as religious and cultural training were taught in this manner. Even today, distinctly cultural skills are taught this way.

With the increased western population in the Islands and the introduction of formal education by the missionaries in 1820, Native Hawaiians enthusiastically embraced learning to read and write. By the end of the 19th century, 84% of Native Hawaiians over the age of 10 were considered literate, able to read and write in either Hawaiian or English.

While evidence in recent years shows that Native Hawaiians have not experienced educational gains comparable to non-Hawaiians, education itself remains as important as ever to Native Hawaiians. As seen in Table 7 and Figure 7, according to 1980 census figures the median years of school completed by Native Hawaiians 18 years and older was 12.4 compared to 12.7 years for non-Hawaiians. Fewer Native Hawaiians than non-Hawaiians in the State continue their education beyond high school. The University of Hawaii Office of Institutional Research and Analysis reported that Native Hawaiians represented only nine percent (3,866 of 42,813) of the students enrolled in the University of Hawaii system in the Fall of 1987, this includes university and community college campuses.

In addition to low college attendance there are other areas in which Native Hawaiians are not doing well. Among other things, the literacy rate is

dropping. According to an Alu Like Native Hawaiian Library Services Needs Assessment Survey in 1988, 17% of Native Hawaiian adults are functionally illiterate. Another survey conducted for the Governor's Council for Literacy found 30% of Native Hawaiian adults to be functionally illiterate. Library use among Native Hawaiians is also low. The Alu Like study of library use found that only one-quarter of their respondents had used the public library within the past year.

Health and Social Welfare Characteristics

Ever since Captain Cook's arrival in the islands Native Hawaiians have experienced a decline in their health and social welfare. Much like the pattern of decline among Native American Indians, the causes of illness and death following western contact have moved along a continuum from being primarily a result of communicable diseases to, in more recent times, a matter of diet and lifestyle. Social problems such as stress, physical and substance abuse, problem drinking, and dependence on government support have increased with the economic and educational decline.

Health practitioners expound that factors such as diet, access to medical care, a safe environment, and adequate exercise, contribute to good health and long life. Hawaii, ranking number one among the 50 States with a life expectancy of 77.1 years, serves as an illustration of many of these factors. Yet Native Hawaiians, with a life expectancy of 74.01 years, rank last among ethnic groups in their own state and are equivalent to the 22nd ranked state, New Mexico (based on 1980 U.S. Census figures).

Infant mortality, a problem on the rise in the United States, is one contribution to the shorter life expectancy of Native Hawaiians. The Native

Hawaiian infant mortality rate is 25% higher than the non-Hawaiian rate (see Table 8 and Figures 8.1 and 8.2). Another contributor to a shortened life is cancer. A 1983 national study by the American Cancer Society found that both male and female Native Hawaiians in Hawaii had the highest cancer incidence rate in the nation (465.0 and 408.5 respectively).

In contrast, a 1985 Hawaii Department of Health study of the prevalence of selected chronic conditions indicates that Native Hawaiians are generally at less risk for chronic conditions than non-Hawaiians; respiratory conditions being an exception as seen in Table 9 and Figure 9. Another study conducted by the Hawaii Department of Health in 1986 considered a variety of health risk factors. This study revealed that Native Hawaiians experience higher rates than non-Hawaiians for all risk factors studied with the exception of inadequate exercise (see Table 10 and Figure 10).

The decline of the general social welfare of Native Hawaiians is manifested in a variety of social problems. For example, Native Hawaiian males have the highest suicide rate in the State (see Table 11 and Figure 11) and 28% of the confirmed cases of child abuse and neglect in 1988 were Native Hawaiians (Hawaii Department of Human Services - Planning Office). In 1987, 30% of the adults incarcerated at the four major prison facilities in Hawaii were Native Hawaiian. Many Native Hawaiians are dependent on government assistance; as seen in Table 12 and Figure 12, Native Hawaiians account for nearly 30% of the recipients of Aid for Families with Dependent Children and 20% of the recipients of general assistance.

Summary

Social scientists have often compared the post contact history of the Native Hawaiians to the Native American Indians and other indigenous peoples around the world. The loss of land, political power and a changing economy in conjunction with the suppression of their cultural identity and expression and a decline in population have resulted in a once self-sufficient people becoming dependent and disenfranchised. A constant and concerted effort by federal, state and private agencies to support the Native Hawaiian drive toward self-sufficiency is needed.

Certainly an improvement in the social and economic conditions of Native Hawaiians is the foundation of self-sufficiency. But, as illustrated by the comparison of social indicators in Table 13 and Figure 13, it will not be enough to address just one or two areas of need. The move toward self-sufficiency must involve the efforts and cooperation of many agencies (both Native Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian) and must be comprehensive and address all areas of need.

Such efforts are underway now. Organizations such as Hawaii Services, Institutions and Agencies (HSIA) and Papa Ola Lokahi are consortiums of different agencies working cooperatively toward the goal of Native Hawaiian self-sufficiency. The development of long range plans such as the Primary Plan for Improving Native Hawaiian Health Through Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Health Protection, which resulted from a consortium study under the auspices of Alu Like, Inc., are now the model for both a comprehensive plan and a cooperative methodology. Discussions between Native Hawaiian organizations, such as the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and Alu Like, Inc., are now being held to plan for joint projects to meet mutual long range goals.

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Table 1 Geographic Distribution of Hawaiians/Part-Hawaiians and Non-Hawaiians, 1985

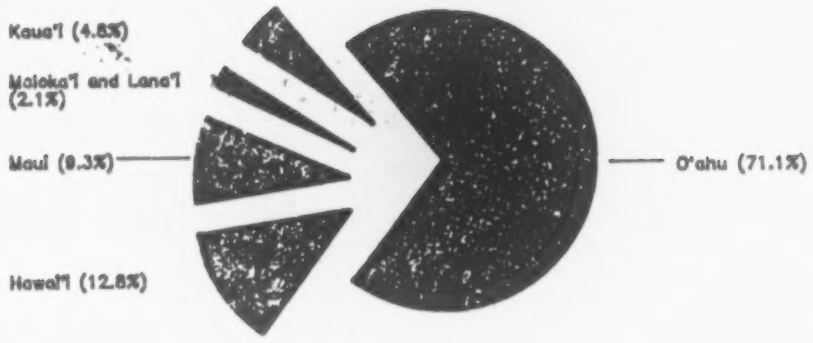
Geographic Location	Hawaiian/ Part-Hawaiian		Non-Hawaiian	
	N	%	N	%
O'ahu	148,136	71.1	654,215	78.9
Hawai'i	26,684	12.8	80,485	9.7
Maui	19,288	9.3	55,462	6.7
Moloka'i & Lana'i	4,286	2.1	4,483	0.5
Kaua'i	10,082	4.8	34,085	4.1
Total	208,476	100.0	828,730	100.0

Sources: State of Hawai'i Department of Health (1986). Statistical Report 1985, Table 1; Office of Hawaiian Affairs (1986). Population Survey/Needs Assessment, Final Report, Table 3.2.

The geographic percentage distribution of Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian populations are similar, with about three-quarters of each population residing on O'ahu.

NOTE: With the exception of Table 6 and Figure 6, the tables and figures presented in this overview have been taken from the Hawaiian Early Childhood Data Book, Jerald D. Plett and Robert W. Heath, Center for Development of Early Education, Kamehameha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate, Honolulu, HI, October 1987.

Hawaiians



Non-Hawaiians

Figure 1 Geographic Distribution of Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians and Non-Hawaiians, 1985

Table 2 Household and Family Income in 1979

	Hawaiian		Non-Hawaiian	
	N	%	N	%
Households	28,960	100.0	265,974	100.0
Less than $ 5,000	3,077	10.6	21,356	8.0
$ 5,000 to $ 7,499	2,203	7.6	16,572	6.2
$ 7,500 to $ 9,999	2,139	7.4	19,070	7.2
$10,000 to $14,999	4,399	15.2	37,205	14.0
$15,000 to $19,999	3,680	12.7	34,156	12.8
$20,000 to $24,999	3,740	12.9	31,102	11.7
$25,000 to $34,999	5,065	17.5	47,520	17.9
$35,000 to $49,999	3,292	11.4	36,663	13.8
$50,000+	1,365	4.7	22,330	8.4
Median household income	$18,420		$20,769	
Mean household income	$21,154		$24,885	
Families	24,296	100.0	203,678	100.0
Less than $5,000	1,996	8.2	9,537	4.7
$5,000 to $7,499	1,844	7.6	10,351	5.1
$7,500 to $9,999	1,702	7.0	13,366	6.6
$10,000 to $14,999	3,569	14.7	26,227	12.9
$15,000 to $19,999	3,135	12.9	25,822	12.7
$20,000 to $24,999	3,224	13.3	24,789	12.2
$25,000 to $34,999	4,550	18.7	40,539	19.9
$35,000 to $49,999	3,050	12.6	33,186	16.3
$50,000+	1,226	5.0	19,861	9.8
Median family income	$19,824		$23,279	
Mean family income	$22,166		$27,161	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1983). Tables 71 & 97.

Non-Hawaiian median and mean incomes for households and families range from 12.8 percent (median household income) to 22.5 percent (mean family income) higher than Hawaiian median and mean incomes.

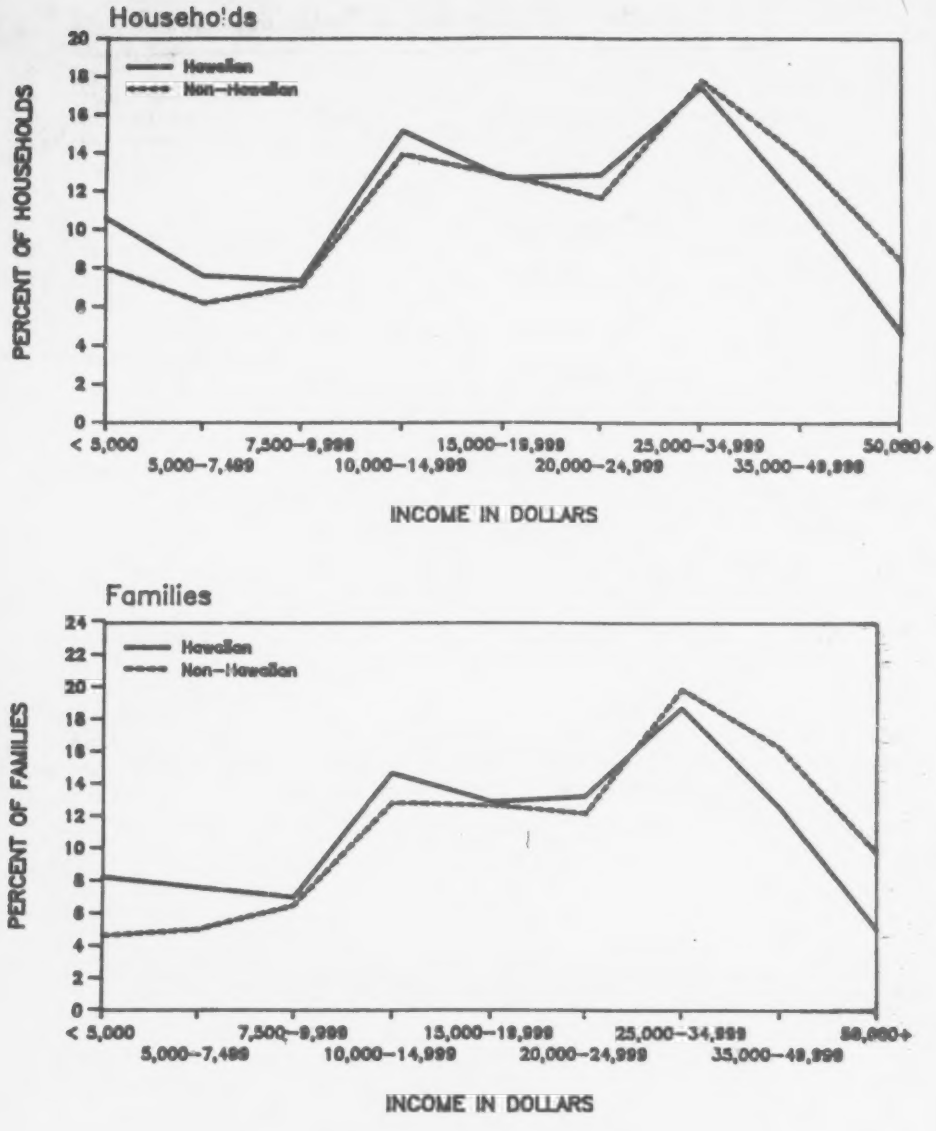


Figure 2 Percent Distributions of Household and Family Income in 1979

Table 3 Median Income in 1979 by Age of Family Householder

Age of Family Householder	Hawaiian	State[a]	Hawaiian/State Ratio
15 to 24	$7,369	$9,645	0.8
25 to 34	$16,605	$17,898	0.9
35 to 44	$22,271	$25,401	0.9
45 to 54	$27,288	$31,180	0.9
55 to 64	$21,599	$29,366	0.7
65+ years	$16,331	$18,049	0.9
Median Family Income	$19,824	$22,750	

[a]Non-Hawaiian Median Unavailable

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1983). Tables 71 & 97.

Median incomes of Hawaiians are lower than those of non-Hawaiians in each age-group of family householder. If non-Hawaiian median income were available, the Hawaiian/non-Hawaiian ratio would be lower.

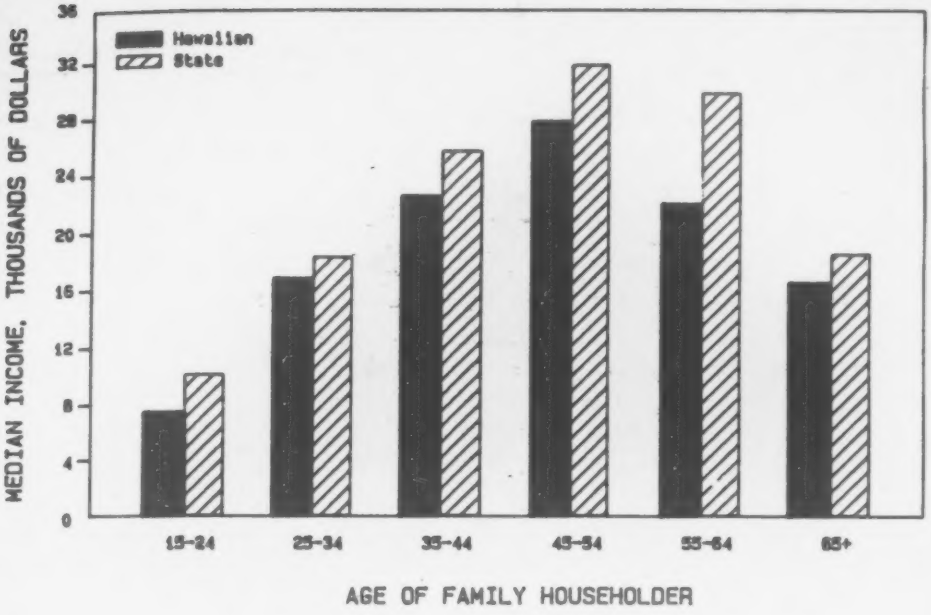


Figure 3 Median Income in 1979 by Age of Family Householder

Table 4 Poverty Status of Persons, 1979

Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level	Hawaiian		Non-Hawaiian	
	#	%	#	%
Persons:				
Below 75% of Poverty Level	10,238	8.8	46,311	5.7
Below Poverty Level	17,943	15.4	73,675	9.1
Below 150% of Poverty Level	31,762	27.3	144,374	17.8
Below 200% of Poverty Level	45,374	39.0	223,465	27.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1983). Tables 72 & 98.

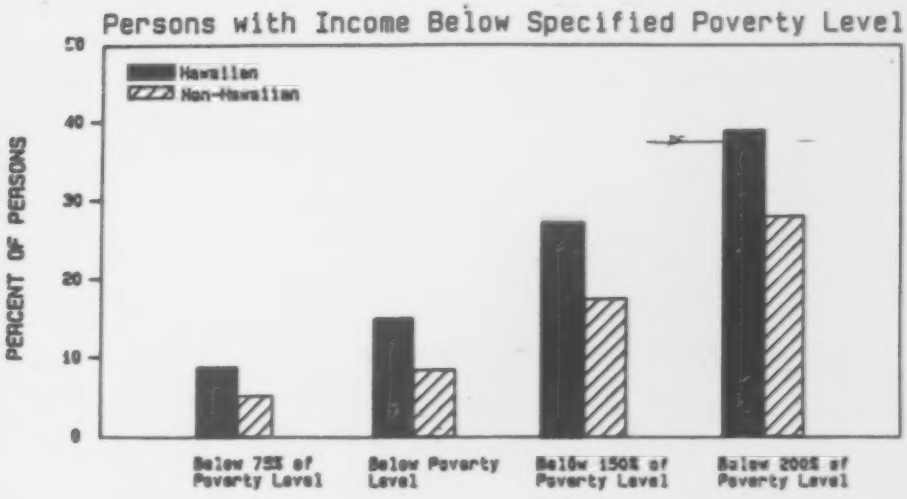


Figure 4 Poverty Status of Persons, 1979

Table 5 Occupation of Worker. Employed Persons Aged 16 and Over

Occupation	Hawaiian		Non-Hawaiian	
	N	%	N	%
Managerial and Professional Specialty	6,985	15.6	90,621	24.5
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support	11,691	26.1	120,960	32.7
Service	10,336	23.1	63,813	17.2
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	1,948	4.4	12,206	3.3
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	5,124	11.5	43,074	11.6
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	8,636	19.3	39,787	10.7
Total Employed Persons 16 and over	44,720	100.0	370,461	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1983). Tables 68 & 96.

Nearly one-half of Hawaiians are in technical, sales, and administrative support (26.1%) and service (23.1%) occupations.

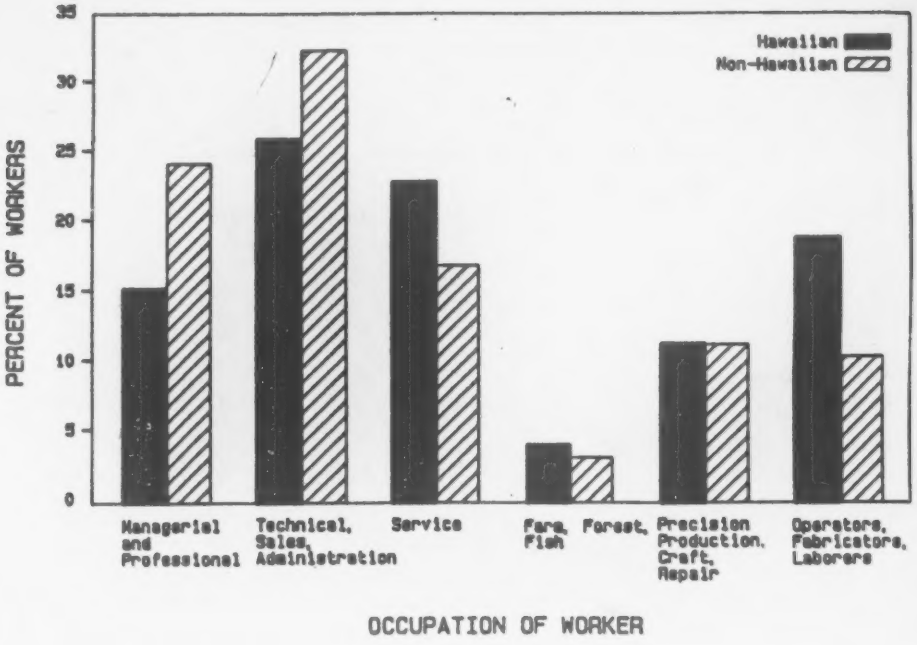


Figure 5 Percent Distributions of Occupation of Worker

Table 6 Types of Native Hawaiian-Owned Businesses

Types of Businesses: Hawaii, Native Hawaiians, Survey Respondents

Type	All Hawaii Firms, 1985 Num.	Pct.	Hawaiian Owned Firms, 1982 Num.	Pct.	1988 Survey Respondents Num.	Pct.
Agriculture	225	0.9	196	6.0	13	4.4
Contract Construction	1,703	6.6	201	6.1	22	7.8
Manufacturing	988	3.8	70	2.1	20	6.9
Transportation	1,088	4.2	146	4.4	--	--
Trades:						
Wholesale	1,827	7.1	63	1.9	15	5.3
Retail	6,702	26.0	867	26.3	32	11.2
Finance, insurance, real estate	3,152	12.2	142	4.3	19	6.6
Services	8,145	31.6	1,390	42.2	148	51.6
Other	1,910	7.4	218	6.6	18	6.0
Total	25,742	100.0	3,293	100.0	287	100.0

The 1985 total Hawaii figures are from Hawaii Data Book, 1987, p.436. Native Hawaiian 1982 figures from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises, Asian Americans, American Indians and Other Minorities (October 1986), pp.5 and 88.

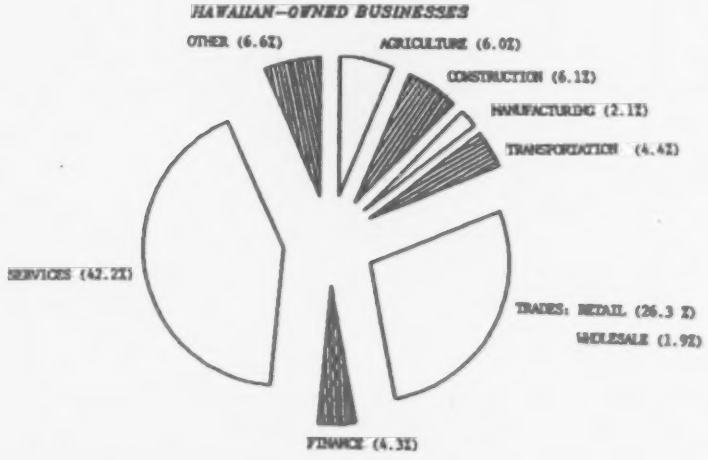


Figure 6 Percentage Distribution of Native Hawaiian Owned Businesses

Table 7 Years of School Completed by Persons Aged 18 Years and Older

	Hawaiians		Non-Hawaiians	
Years Completed	#	%	#	%
Never Attended	337	0.5	10,742	1.7
Elementary	7,744	11.0	72,342	11.7
1-4 years	1,140	1.6	17,494	2.8
5-7 years	2,928	4.1	30,660	5.0
8 years	3,676	5.2	24,188	3.9
High School	47,302	67.0	293,090	47.4
1 year	3,698	5.2	20,911	3.4
2 years	4,193	5.9	19,584	3.2
3 years	4,920	7.0	21,599	3.5
4 years	34,491	48.9	230,996	37.4
College	15,202	21.5	241,781	39.1
1 year	4,167	5.9	44,971	7.3
2 years	4,909	7.0	57,271	9.3
3 years	1,574	2.2	24,938	4.0
4 years	2,654	3.8	62,460	10.1
5 years	885	1.3	22,038	3.6
6^{+} years	1,013	1.4	30,103	4.9
Total	70,585	100.0	617,955	100.0
Median Years of School Completed	12.4		12.7	

Source: Alu Like, Inc. (1984). Profile of Hawaiians in the 1980 Decennial Census for the State of Hawaii, Table C-3.

Only about 20 percent of Hawaiians receive some college education compared with nearly 40 percent of non-Hawaiians.

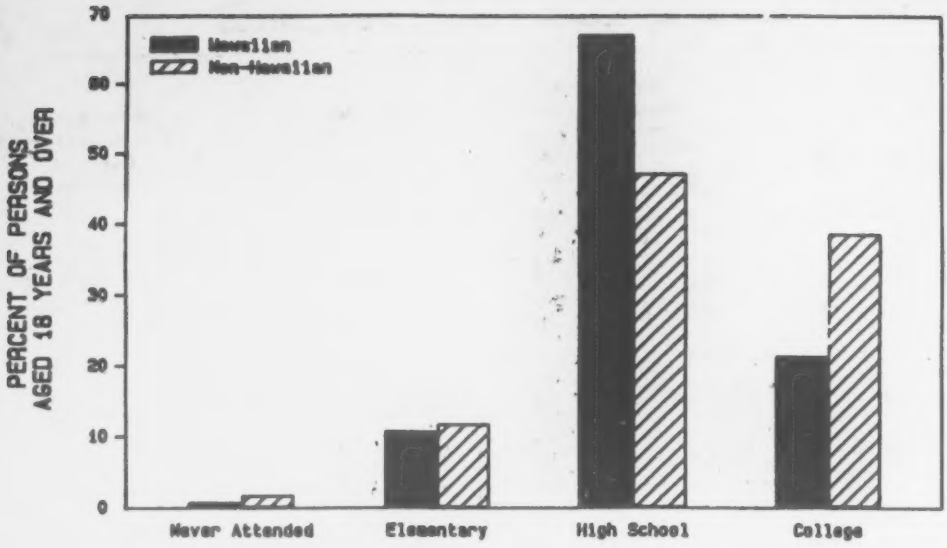


Figure 7 Percent Distributions of Years of School Completed by Persons Aged 18 and Over

Table 8 Resident Infant Deaths by Age of Mother, 1980-85

Age of Mother	Hawaiian/ Part-Hawaiian N	%	Rate[a]	Non-Hawaiian N	%	Rate[a]	Hawaiian/ Non-Hawaiian Ratio
Less than 15	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.4	56.6	---
15 to 17	20	7.2	13.3	17	2.4	9.8	1.4
18 to 19	45	16.3	13.3	65	9.2	12.5	1.1
20 to 24	116	42.0	12.2	214	30.2	8.3	1.5
25 to 29	62	22.5	9.9	205	28.9	7.4	1.3
30 to 34	18	6.5	5.9	143	20.2	7.6	0.8
35 to 39	13	4.7	14.7	50	7.1	8.6	1.7
40 to 44	2	0.7	16.0	11	1.6	14.1	1.1
45+ years	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	25.0	---
Unknown	0	---	---	54	---	---	
Total Infant Deaths	276	100.0	11.1	763	100.0	8.9	1.3

[a]Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

Source: State of Hawai'i Department of Health Statistical Report, 1980-81, Table 35; 1982-83, Table 37; 1984, Table 39; 1985, Table 40.

The Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian infant mortality rate is 25 percent higher than the non-Hawaiian rate.

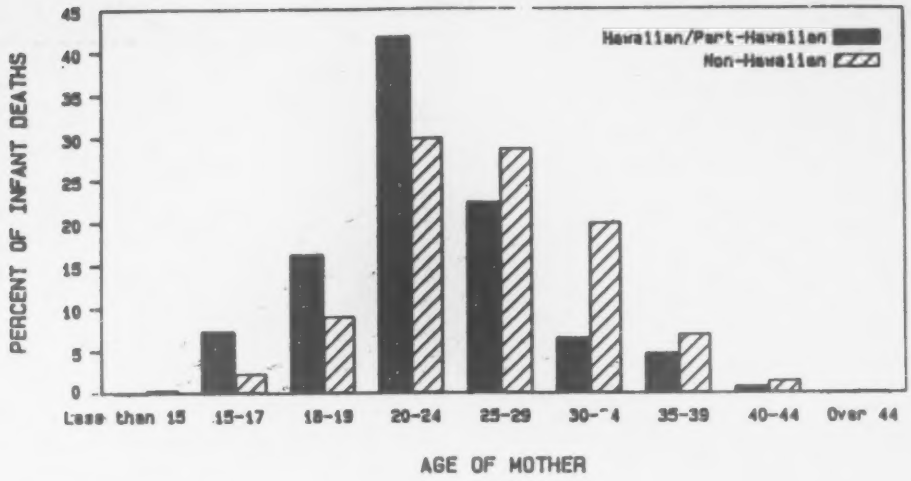


Figure 8.1 Resident Infant Deaths by Age of Mother, 1980-85

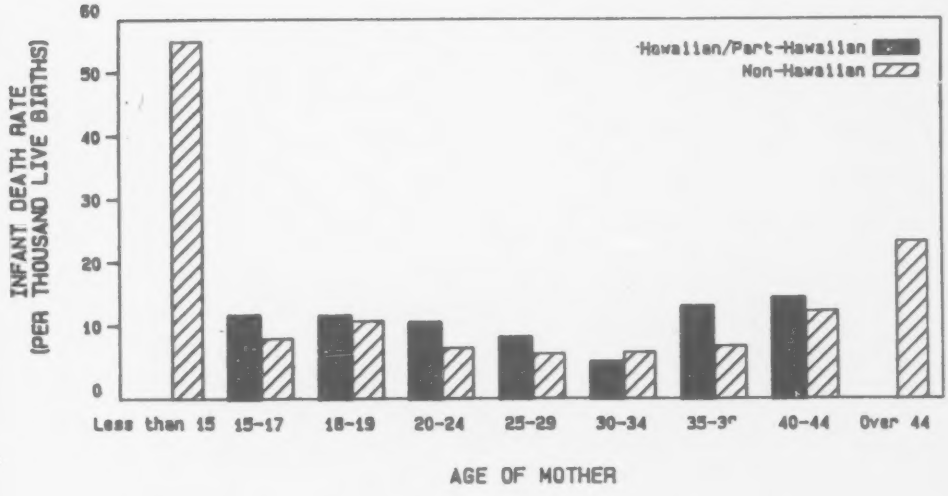


Figure 8.2 Resident Infant Death Rates by Age of Mother, 1980-85

Table 9 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Conditions, 1985

Selected Chronic Condition	Hawaiian/ Part-Hawaiian		Non-Hawaiian	
	N	Rate[a]	N	Rate[a]
Heart Condition	3,904	22.3	20,438	24.3
Impairment of back or spine	7,454	42.6	44,395	52.8
Hypertension without heart involvement	10,571	60.5	70,786	87.2
Arthritis/Rheumatism	3,164	18.1	31,027	36.9
Hearing Impairment	6,136	35.1	30,383	39.1
Asthma with or without hayfever	10,296	58.9	28,280	33.6
Diabetes	3,022	17.3	18,180	21.6
Mental and nervous condition	2,523	14.4	14,230	16.9
Visual impairment	1,515	8.7	10,566	12.6
Malignant neoplasms	1,129	6.5	7,358	8.8
Chronic and allergic skin conditions	5,781	33.1	33,046	39.3
Chronic sinusitis	3,017	17.3	23,363	27.8
Hayfever without asthma	10,282	58.8	56,637	67.4
Stomach ulcer	1,180	6.8	8,283	9.9
Bronchitis/Emphysema	4,474	25.6	10,754	12.8
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	422	2.4	3,943	4.7
Hemorrhoids	1,709	9.8	12,561	14.9
Thyroid/Goiter	805	4.6	3,321	4.0
Varicose Veins	1,517	8.7	6,223	7.4
Gout	2,412	13.8	10,343	12.3
Number of Conditions	81,313		444,117	
Population (Computed)	174,879		840,584	
Per capita conditions	0.5		0.5	

[a]Per 1,000 persons per year

Source: State of Hawai'i Department of Health (1986). Statistical Report 1985, Tables 13 & 14. (Health Surveillance Program).

Hawaiians/part-Hawaiians are generally at lower levels of risk for chronic conditions than non-Hawaiians.

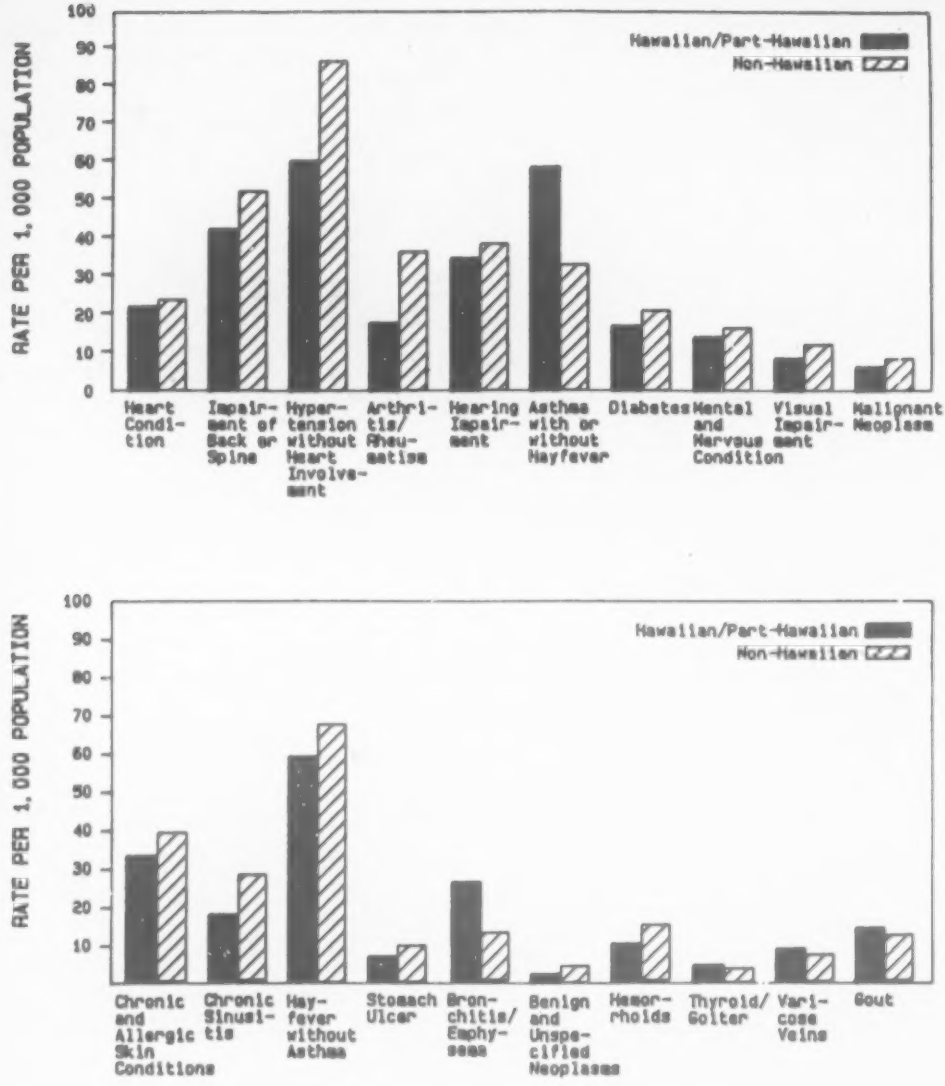


Figure 9 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Conditions, 1985

Table 10 Adult Resident Population at Risk by Risk Factors, 1985

Risk Factor	Hawaiian/ Part-Hawaiian N	Hawaiian/ Part-Hawaiian Rate[a]	Non-Hawaiian N	Non-Hawaiian Rate[a]
Inadequate Seatbelt Use	52,093	530.0	220,583	388.9
Hypertension	19,658	200.0	106,697	188.1
Inadequate Exercise	31,453	320.0	227,507	401.1
Poor Dietary Factors	32,436	330.0	79,807	140.7
Smoking	26,538	270.0	142,355	251.0
Acute Drinking	39,316	400.0	119,374	210.5
Chronic Drinking	19,658	200.0	71,810	126.6
Drinking/Driving	12,778	130.0	25,227	44.5
Total Risk Factors	233,930		993,360	
Population[b]	98,290		567,166	
Per Capita Risk Factors	2.4		1.8	

[a]Per 1,000 population
[b]Adult population: Persons over the age of 18 years excluding those institutionalized and "on-base" military personnel

Source: State of Hawai'i Department of Health (1986). Statistical Report 1985, Table 4. (Health Promotion and Education Office).

With the exception of inadequate exercise, Hawaiians/part-Hawaiians experience higher rates of risk factors than non-Hawaiians.

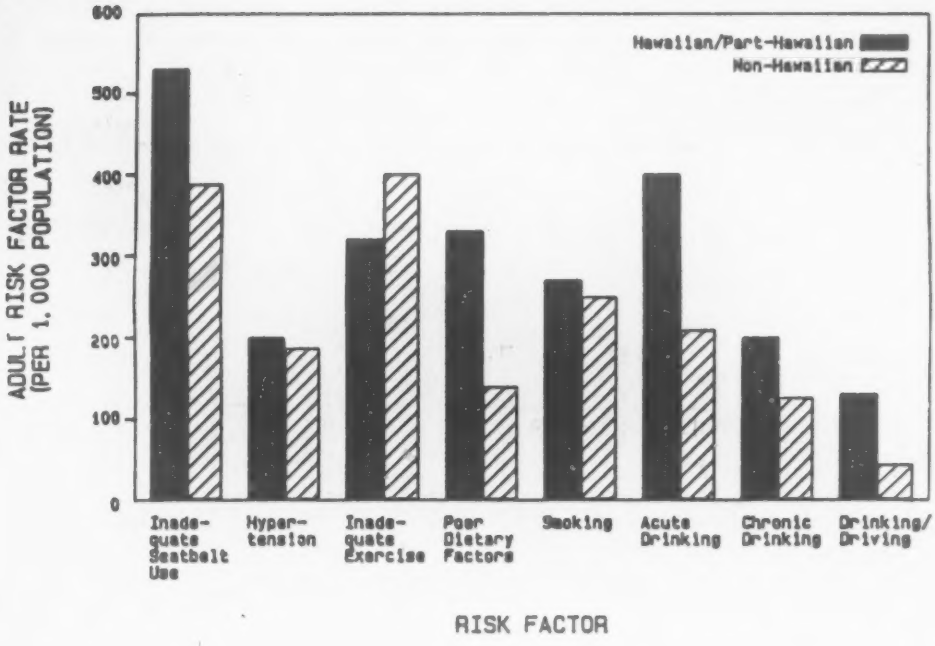


Figure 10 Adult Resident Population at Risk by Risk Factors, 1985

Table 11 Crude Suicide Rates by Ethnicity and Gender, 1978-82

Ethnicity	Rate[a] Male	Female
Caucasian	19.2	6.9
Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian	25.5	5.1
Chinese	9.3	7.0
Filipino	10.6	1.9
Japanese	15.7	5.2

[a]Per 100,000 population

Source: Alu Like, Inc. (1985). E Ola Mau The Native Hawaiian Health Needs Study Mental Health Task Force Report, Table 10.

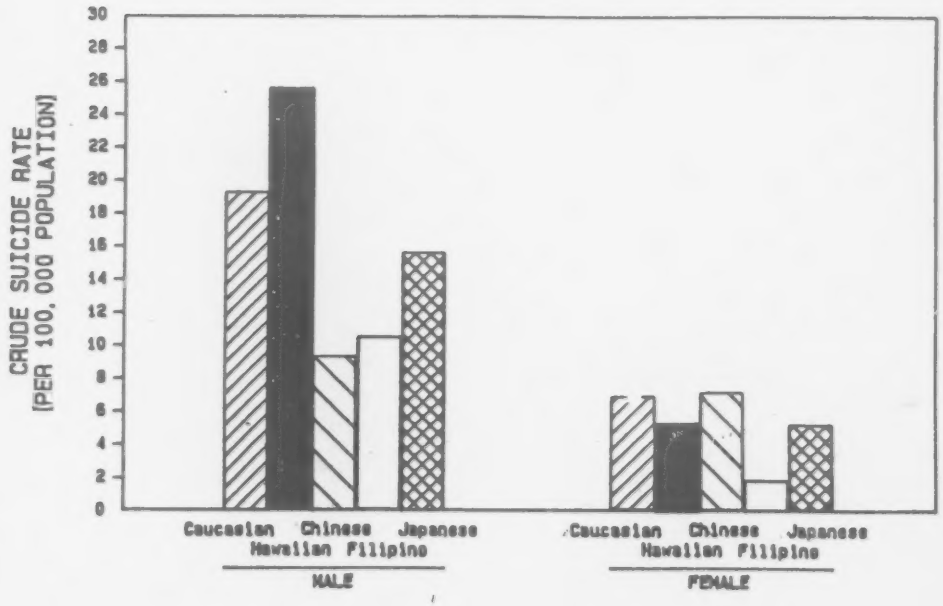


Figure 11 Crude Suicide Rates by Ethnicity and Gender

Table 12 Number of Households on Welfare, 1987[a]

	Type of Assistance							
	AFDC[b]		General Assistance[c]		Aged/Blind/ Disabled[d]		Medical[e]	
Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian	4,894	29.5	1,062	20.2	135	13.5	1,589	10.3
Caucasian	3,640	21.9	1,718	32.7	181	18.2	2,197	14.3
Chinese	86	0.5	56	1.1	46	4.6	740	4.8
Japanese	430	2.6	229	4.4	188	18.9	2,674	17.4
Filipino	1,506	9.1	325	6.2	80	8.0	2,600	16.9
Mixed	1,219	7.3	262	5.0	40	4.0	262	1.7
Unknown	2,657	16.0	770	14.6	100	10.0	3,546	23.1
Other	2,155	13.0	838	15.9	227	22.8	1,760	11.5
Total	16,587	100.0	5,260	100.0	997	100.0	15,368	100.0

[a]Table entries report a one-month case load of DOHS assistance programs, not the annual case loads.
[b]AFDC - Aid for Families with Dependent Children, including unemployed parents.
[c]General Assistance - money, food stamps, and medical payments for eligible low-income.
[d]Aged/Blind/Disabled - money and medical payments.
[e]Medical - medical payments with no other type of assistance.

Source: State of Hawai'i Department of Social Services and Housing, Special tabulations. (Research and Statistics Office).

Hawaiians/part-Hawaiians are over-represented as recipients of AFDC and General Assistance but are under-represented as recipients of Aged/Blind/Disabled and Medical assistance.

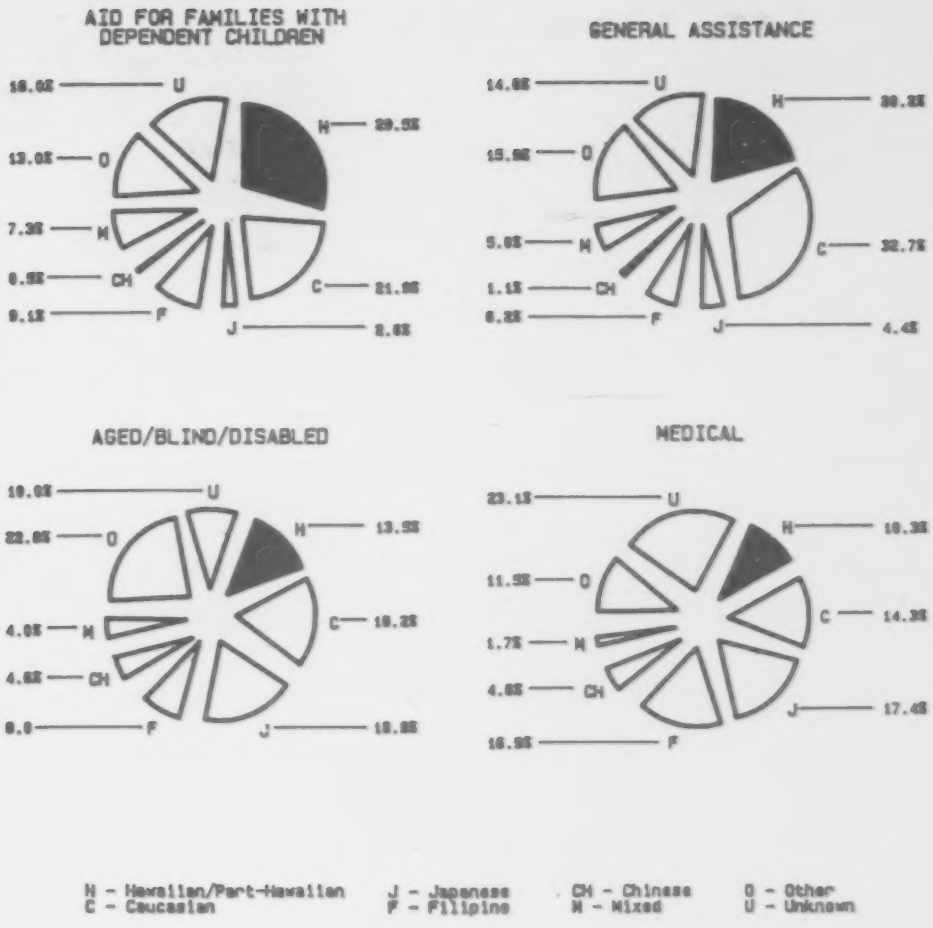


Figure 12 Percent of Households on Welfare, 1987

Table 13 Key Social Indicators: Statistical Comparisons between Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian Adults and Adults Statewide

Social Indicator	Hawaiian/ Part-Hawaiian % [a]	State % [a]	Hawaiian/ State Ratio
Less than high school education	30	24	1.3
College degree	5	16	0.3
Unemployed	6	4	1.5
Near or below poverty	23	16	1.4
Insufficient income for family size	35	22	1.6
Professional, technical, managerial occupations	19	27	0.7
Welfare recipients	22	15	1.5
Annual income less than $4000	31	26	1.2
Median income	$6,900	$7,400	0.9
Criminal offenders	1.2	0.5	2.4

[a]Percent of Hawaiian and State populations

Source: Office of Program Evaluation and Planning (1983). Native Hawaiian Educational Assessment Project. Final Report.

Hawaiians/part-Hawaiians are over-represented in terms of negative social indicators (i.e., less than high school education, unemployment, criminal offenders) and under-represented in terms of positive social indicators (i.e., college education, professional, technical, managerial occupations).

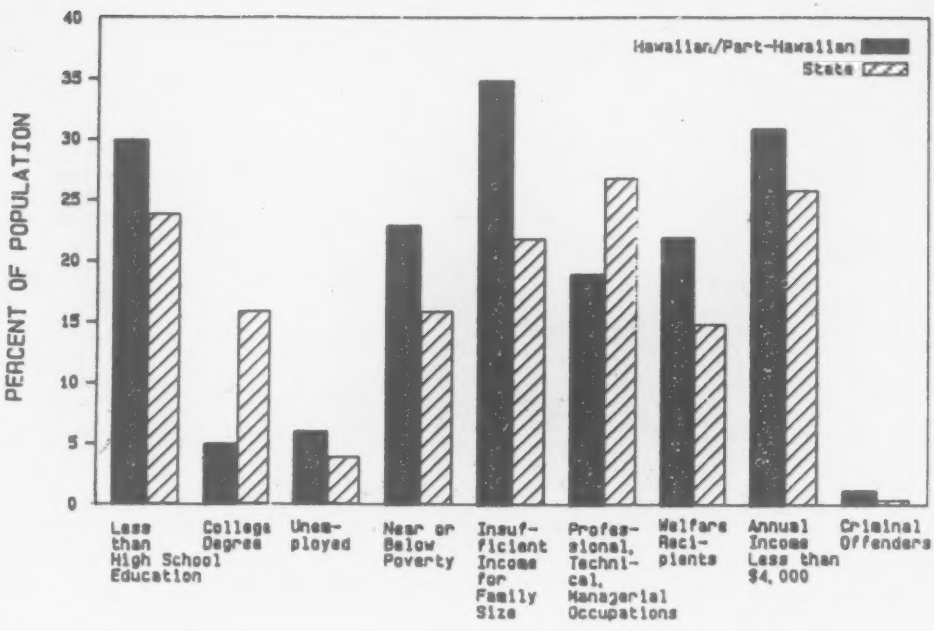


Figure 13 Key Social Indicators: Statistical Comparisons between Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian Adults and Adults Statewide

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING FOR NATIVE HAWAIIANS: PHASE I: REVIEW OF EXISTING NATIVE HAWAIIAN SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

Over the years, various reports and studies have documented the modern-day plight of a large number of Hawaiians. They have shown Hawaiians to be at-risk physiologically, psychologically, culturally, economically, and socially. A variety of agencies, both public and private, have been established to deal with the needs of Hawaiians.

One of these agencies, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), was designated by state law "as the principal public agency in this State responsible for the performance, development, and coordination of programs and activities relating to native Hawaiians and Hawaiians; except that the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, shall be administered by the Hawaiian homes commission." 1 This report represents the first phase of a project for OHA to facilitate this legislative mandate.

In carrying out its mandate, it is not the intent of OHA to interfere in or detract from the plans, programs, activities, and outcome of any agency. Rather, OHA's intent is to encourage the bringing together of all available resources in a concerted, coordinated, and cooperative effort to help better the conditions of Hawaiians.

Contained within this report are statements of the missions, goals, and objectives of six agencies established to work on behalf of the Hawaiian community.

These six agencies are:

1) ALU LIKE, Inc.;
2) Department of Hawaiian Home Lands;
3) The Kamehameha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate;
4) Lunalilo Home/The William Charles Lunalilo Trust Estate;
5) Office of Hawaiian Affairs; and
6) Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center/Lili'uokalani Trust.

The statements of missions, goals, and objectives were culled from the master plans, annual reports, brochures, and other materials provided by each agency. In preparing this report, we strove to convey the spirit of each agency by using the statements of missions, goals, and objectives as they appear in the materials provided. Moreover, a first draft of this document was submitted to each agency for review and comment, and each agency, with the exception of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, responded with their suggestions.

1. Hawaii Rev. Stat., sec. 10-3(3).

These six agencies provide services to the Hawaiian community which span the entire age range -- infants, children, adolescents, adults, and senior citizens. With this in mind, this report has been organized using the life cycle theme. It begins with the Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center, which works on behalf of infants, children, and adolescents, and ends with Lunalilo Home, which works on behalf of our elders.

This report demonstrates that these six major Hawaiian agencies are coming together, to endeavor to better the conditions of our people, so that each Hawaiian child, born into this world, may be nurtured to flourish and grow to reach his or her potential, and in turn, may help create the kind of future that the next generation will eagerly await, with hope.

Finally, we would like to extend our sincerest appreciation to each participating agency for their very generous and gracious cooperation and assistance in the preparation of this report.

QUEEN LILI'UOKALANI CHILDREN'S CENTER
LILI'UOKALANI TRUST

Background:

The Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center (QLCC) is a private agency established according to the will of Queen Lili'uokalani. In 1909, the Queen executed a Deed of Trust committing the lands she held to benefit the children of Hawai'i. According to the wishes of the Queen, the beneficiaries were to be the "orphan and other destitute children in the Hawaiian Islands, the preference to be given to Hawaiian children of pure or part aboriginal blood." In 1986, QLCC's Board of Trustees adopted a policy to serve only orphaned Hawaiian children who need the services provided by the Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center. The QLCC's efforts are focused on providing basic child welfare services within the context of permanency planning. Planning is done with the joint efforts of the parent or caregiver, the child, and the social worker, to assure a permanent home, which is safe and nurturing, for each child.

Providing basic child welfare services includes planning with the parent or caregiver and the child for a secure legal status for the child; skill development and education; enrichment opportunities; seeking needed services from other agencies when appropriate; providing individual and family psychotherapy when needed; and providing foster care or adoption when necessary.

Program activities begun in 1987 and targeted for continuation into 1988 include: the development of a specialized intake service to more expeditiously serve eligible beneficiaries; a pediatric assessment program to assess the health and developmental program of QLCC beneficiaries, and to identify and treat health problems and promote wellness; and teaming the social work associate and the social worker, each with their own expertise, to provide practical assistance to families.

Mission:

To assist the orphaned and destitute Hawaiian child to become self-sufficient.

Goal:

The empowerment of families and their children for self-sufficiency.

Objectives:

To develop a service plan with the parent or caregiver and the child, for each child who needs the services provided by the Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center.

To participate in the implementation of the plan for the child.

To participate in the completion of the plan for the child.

Source:

1. Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center Annual Report, 1987.
2. Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center. A Queen's Legacy (revised 10/86), (Brochure).

THE KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS
BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP ESTATE

Background:

Founded in 1887, The Kamehameha Schools is the legacy of the Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop. In her will, the Princess instructed the trustees of her estate "to erect and maintain in the Hawaiian Islands, two schools ... one for boys and one for girls, to be known as and called The Kamehameha Schools." The will also stated that the primary beneficiaries were to be the "orphans and others in indigent circumstances, giving preference to Hawaiians of pure or part aboriginal blood." The Princess also directed that her estate be governed by five trustees, appointed by a majority of the Supreme Court Justices.

Since its establishment a century ago, this private, non-profit institution has expanded its efforts to meet the educational needs of the Hawaiian community. The Schools supports a variety of programs throughout the State, and reaches out to infants, children, adolescents, and adults of Hawaiian ancestry.

Kamehameha Schools has three main educational components: the Campus Program, the Center for Development of Early Education, and Extension Education.

Under the Campus Program, over 2,200 students in grades seven through twelve attend the Kamehameha Secondary School, located on the slopes of Kapalama Heights. In addition to the instructional program, a full range of other services is provided. These services include college and career counseling; financial aid to defray secondary and post-secondary school tuition; religious services; and outreach counseling services.

Two programs serving children from prenatal to grade six are included under the Center for Development of Early Education: the PRE-kindergarten Education Program (PREP) and the Kamehameha Elementary Education Program (KEEP). PREP is developing early intervention programs to better prepare children for school. Intervention includes a home-based parent education program for mothers and families with children age 0-2, a travelling community-based preschool for children age 2-3, and center-based preschools for four-year olds, one each on the islands of Kaua'i and Maui, and three on O'ahu.

KEEP consists of the Kamehameha Elementary School (Grades K-6) on Kapalama Heights and continued improvement, evaluation, and dissemination of the language arts program developed there to cooperating state Department of Education (DOE) Schools. Currently, 720 children are enrolled on the Kamehameha campus and over 2,700 children are served in nine DOE schools, three on Hawai'i, two on Kaua'i, and four on O'ahu.

The Extension Education Division provides additional means of reaching out to more students of Hawaiian ancestry. Many of the programs offered by the Extension Education Division operate in cooperation with the DOE, public and private agencies, and various community groups. Under the umbrella of the Extension Education Division are the following subprograms:

(1) Hawaiian Studies Institute -- assisting in perpetuating the Hawaiian culture in three components: Curriculum and Instruction, Resource and Development, and Special Projects;

(2) Summer Programs -- providing a wide array of programs at Kapalama and, in cooperation with the DOE, at numerous schools throughout the State;

(3) Alternative Education -- providing counseling and learning activities for those who might otherwise drop out of school;

(4) Intermediate Reading Program -- tutoring at-risk seventh grade students attending the DOE;

(5) Continuing Education -- offering day and evening classes for those who wish to continue their education for cultural enrichment, basic skills, or learning new skills; and

(6) Post-High Financial Aid -- providing counseling and financial assistance for those going on to higher education.

In the area of continuing education, the Adult Basic Skills Interagency component combines the services of several educational, social, and Hawaiian agencies to deliver educational services. Adult Evening Classes are offered at the Kapalama Heights campus; and the Hawaiian Culture Lecture Series, which covers topics on Hawaiian culture and history, is offered at twelve sites across the State. The Na Ho'okama A. Pauahi Scholarship Program provides academic counseling, career guidance, and assistance in locating other financial aid opportunities to high school graduates of Hawaiian ancestry throughout the State.

Mission:

To assist the beneficiaries, giving preference to children and youth of Hawaiian ancestry, in their efforts to develop their highest potential as effective participants in society, by offering as many meaningful educational opportunities as resources will permit.

Goal:

To ensure that Hawaiian young people as a group attain levels of educational achievement at least on par with students nationwide.

Objectives:

To improve the educational achievement of the Hawaiian students.

To manage the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate assets and activities so as to provide operating and capital funds to meet current and future activities.

To develop greater understanding and generate more support among institutions and individuals.

To operate efficiently and effectively.

Source:

1. Educational Programs. (Brochure, no date).
2. The Legacy of a Princess. (Brochure, no date).
3. Report to Hawaiian Service Institutions and Agencies (HSIA), October, 1987.
4. The WILL of Bernice Pauahi Bishop and its Codicils. (Brochure, no date).

ALU LIKE, INC.

Background:

ALU LIKE, Inc. is a private, non-profit, community-based agency dedicated to assisting Hawaiians achieve economic and social excellence. A State Board of Directors sets overall policies with input from Island Center Advisory Councils sensitive to the needs of the different islands. The primary beneficiaries of ALU LIKE services are Hawaiians, independent of blood quantum. In 1974, when Congress amended the Native American Program Act to include Hawaiians as Native Americans, ALU LIKE was selected to manage the resulting funds. At that time, ALU LIKE conducted a needs assessment survey among Hawaiians and made recommendations for addressing these needs.

ALU LIKE has identified five program areas as critical to accomplishing its mission, and has concentrated its efforts in these areas: economic development; health and social services; education; job training and employment; and research.

Major projects implemented by ALU LIKE include an Employment and Training program, a Native Hawaiian Vocational Education program, the Native Hawaiian Library Services Project, the Hawaii Computer Training Center, a mental health project on Hawai'i, a youth center on Moloka'i, the Native Hawaiian Elderly Needs Assessment Project, and the Native Hawaiian Vocational Education Entrepreneurship Training Project of the Native Hawaiian Business Assistance Center.

Mission:

To assist Hawaiian natives in their efforts to achieve social and economic excellence.

Goals:

Goals for the Hawaiian community:

The achievement of maximum potential and leadership through increased independence, productivity, and integration into the community.

Capability to plan, develop new knowledge for, implement, and evaluate high quality programs for Hawaiians.

Gainful employment in jobs and businesses which provide income for meeting personal and family needs.

Educational levels beyond simple parity with the general population.

Sufficient personal and community resources necessary to promote positive health (physical and mental) outcomes and social well-being.

Hawaiian natives contribute to and benefit from all aspects of the business and commercial world.

Administrative Goal:

To strengthen a system providing specialized services, comprised of coordinated capacities and resources, and responding to and actively involving the Hawaiian community.

Objectives:

Objectives related to the administrative goal:

Increased capacities and resources for providing coordinated, specialized services responding to the needs of the Hawaiian community.

Programs and projects refined to reduce barriers and implement solutions.

Increased number of Hawaiians achieving at least parity with the rest of the community.

Source:

1. ALU LIKE, Inc. Five Year Plan, Executive Summary, Goals, Program Descriptions, Administrative Goals, and Objectives, 1988.

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

Background:

With the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, approximately 200,000 acres of land was set aside for homesteading by native Hawaiians. The United States government initially served as the sole trustee of the lands. With the advent of statehood, management of the land trust was transferred to the State as a condition of statehood. The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) was established to manage this land trust. In addition, the Act stipulated that DHHL be headed by an executive board, the Hawaiian Homes Commission. The eight board members are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Act of 1920 restricted eligibility for the homestead program to Hawaiians with fifty per cent or more Hawaiian blood. The Act also stipulated that services be provided to assist the beneficiaries in establishing these homesteads. Currently, these services include making loans or identifying alternative sources of loans for home construction or repair and development of farms and ranches; providing technical assistance to lessees for improving their lots; working with private, state, county, and federal agencies to coordinate and provide public services to beneficiaries; and planning, securing land use approvals, development, disposition, and management of income-producing lands.

In addition to these services, major program efforts undertaken by DHHL include the Acceleration Awards Program, a three-year program designed to reduce the number of applicants waiting for homestead lands. DHHL has also designated as high priority a program to install the infrastructure to unimproved homesteads selected by beneficiaries during the Acceleration of Award program.

Mission:

To manage the Hawaiian Home Lands trust effectively and to develop and deliver land to native Hawaiians.

Goals:

To manage effectively the trust's land, water, and related resources.

To develop and provide programs and services that best meet the overall needs of native Hawaiians.

To develop and deliver land for award on an ongoing basis.

To effectively develop and manage financial resources.

To manage effectively the department's human resources.

To establish better relationships with the native Hawaiian community, government agencies, individual homestead communities, and the community at large.

Source:

1. Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, 'Aina Ho'opulapula Annual Report, 1987.
2. Response by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to OHA's Discussion Guide, August 1987.
3. Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended.

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

Background:

Proposed by the 1978 Constitutional Convention and approved by a majority of Hawai'i's voters, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) was established as a public agency supported by the state government to work on behalf of the Hawaiian people. Chapter 10, Hawaii Revised Statutes, outlines the general purposes of OHA.

Chapter 10 also calls for OHA to be governed by a Board of Trustees. The nine members of the Board, one trustee from each of the islands of O'ahu, Kaua'i, Maui, Moloka'i, and Hawai'i and four trustees-at-large, are required to be Hawaiian, and are elected by voters in the State who are Hawaiian. Under the direction of the Board, OHA works to provide and enhance social, political, economic, cultural, educational, and health opportunities for Hawaiians.

Selected programs and activities implemented by OHA during fiscal year 1987-1988 include: Ho'olokahi, Hawaiian Unity Day, which marked the official closing of Ho'olako 1987 -- The Year of the Hawaiian; conferences on the Hawaiian language and native Hawaiian healers; the Native Hawaiian Land Title Project, which contracts the services of the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation to provide legal services to Hawaiians involved in adverse possession and other property dispute resolution; collecting and documenting materials to be used as resources for reparations legislation; and a leadership development project to promote and develop leadership training programs for youth.

Mission:

To strengthen and maintain the Hawaiian people and their culture as powerful and vital components in society.

Goals:

Goals for the Hawaiian community:

To achieve revival, enhancement, and maintenance of the Hawaiian culture.

To provide opportunities for Hawaiians to enhance their social and economic well being.

To achieve full participation of Hawaiians in political processes.

To achieve a strong, viable Office of Hawaiian Affairs, characterized by responsive leadership and financial independence that enables the

fulfillment of the needs and expectations of current and future generations of Hawaiians.

Objectives:

Objectives related to the revival, enhancement, and maintenance of the Hawaiian culture:

To provide a comprehensive range of activities within 10 years, which will promote, finance, and stimulate Hawaiian art and culture.

To promote and maintain Hawaiian as a living language and literature so that in 10 years, 100% more than the current minimum estimate of 2,000 Hawaiians who are native speakers speak and read their mother tongue.

To support and assist individuals, agencies, organizations, and commissions responsible for Hawaiian events and ceremonies.

To assist and encourage the conservation and culturally responsive management of historic and culturally significant Hawaiian sites and natural resources to prevent further destruction.

To develop, advocate, and support a greater understanding of traditional and contemporary Hawaiian religious practices and rites, and protocol so that in 10 years, information on these is widely available.

To advocate and support the traditional uses of land and associated rights such as water and gathering rights.

To encourage Hawaiian scholars to write and publish documents on Hawaiian history based on a full understanding of basic Hawaiian values and culture.

Objectives related to the enhancement of social and economic well-being:

To promote and assist fulfillment of basic physical and mental health needs of Hawaiians so that in 10 years, the percentage of Hawaiians who seek and do not receive health care is reduced from 18% to 10% (based on PS/NA data).

To promote opportunities for Hawaiians to obtain safe, sanitary, and livable housing in environments that accommodate the needs and desires of families and individuals so that in 10 years, the percentage of Hawaiians who seek and do not receive housing services is reduced from 25% to 15% (based on PS/NA data).

To assist in improving social conditions of Hawaiians by addressing issues such as poverty, alienation, crime, and physical and substance abuse so that in 10 years, the share of Hawaiians is in those undesirable social conditions decreases.

To assure provision of a variety of educational opportunities to enable individuals to fulfill their needs, responsibilities, and aspirations so that in 10 years, Hawaiians are half-way to achieving parity in educational attainment.

To assure opportunities for economic self-sufficiency and choice in the manner of providing for self and family.

Objectives related to full participation in political processes:

To stimulate and assist Hawaiians to participate in government so that in 10 years, the Hawaiian people will have recognized influence at all levels of government.

To keep all levels of government informed of Hawaiian community needs and concerns so that in 10 years, OHA is the recognized representative of the Hawaiian people.

To establish and implement a mechanism to empower Na Po'e Hawai'i to participate in the social, cultural, economic, and political systems within 10 years.

Objectives related to achieving a strong, viable Office of Hawaiian Affairs:

To address the issue of Hawaiian reparations so that within 10 years, the United States Congress acts affirmatively on reparations legislation.

To establish and maintain clearinghouse functions, including but not limited to those as defined in Chapter 10 so that in 10 years, OHA is recognized as the primary clearinghouse for Hawaiian matters.

To clarify, preserve, protect, and obtain full entitlement and benefits of all Hawaiians.

To maintain a positive image for OHA, thus reflecting a positive image of the Hawaiian community so that in 10 years, a majority of the population in Hawai'i perceives OHA in a positive light.

To support and cooperate with other native peoples in the United States and throughout the world to achieve respective goals so that in 10 years, reciprocal assistance is initiated on a number of native issues.

To receive OHA's full entitlements and generate its own revenues so that OHA will be fully self-sufficient.

To pursue a single definition of Native Hawaiian without reference to blood quantum, and to provide appropriate protections to guarantee the rights and privileges of current Hawaiian Homes beneficiaries.

Source:

1. Office of Hawaiian Affairs Master Plan, Revised 1988.
2. Office of Hawaiian Affairs Reports to the Fourteenth Legislature 1988 Session (January, 1988).

LUNALILO HOME
THE WILLIAM CHARLES LUNALILO TRUST ESTATE

Background:

Lunalilo Home was established by the will of high chief William Charles Lunalilo, who died in 1874 while he was King of the Hawaiian Islands, having reigned only a little over a year. His estate included large land holdings on the five major islands and his will established a perpetual trust under the administration of three trustees to be appointed by a majority of the justices of the Hawaiian Supreme Court, the purpose being to "erect a fire proof building for the use and accommodation of poor, destitute and infirm people of Hawaiian blood or extraction, giving preference to old people." In order to finance the purchase of land and the construction and ultimate maintenance of the Home, the will directed the Trustees to dispose of the real estate to the best advantage, at public or private sale, and to invest the proceeds so as to accumulate a sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. That sum was realized while the bulk of the real estate remained yet unsold. Although recognizing the directive of the will to dispose of the real estate but at the same time exercising an abundance of caution, the Trustees petitioned the Supreme Court for instructions, whereupon the Court affirmed the mandate of the will and instructed the Trustees to dispose of all the remaining lands of the trust estate. The present investment portfolio of securities has its origin in the proceeds from these land sales. Thus Lunalilo was the first of the large land-owning ali'i to create a charitable trust for the benefit of his people.

The first Lunalilo Home, a handsome structure of soft volcanic stone with a slate roof, was built upon twenty-one acres acquired by grant from the Hawaiian Government in 1879 in a sparsely populated area of Honolulu on the land of Kewalo, makai of the present Roosevelt High School. The Home was opened for the accommodation of fifty residents in 1883. The land area of the Home was augmented in 1888 by a conveyance from the Hawaiian Government of thirty-nine acres mauka of the Home on the adjoining land of Kaiwiokaihu in Makiki, upon which was maintained a pasture and dairy.

After forty-four years, the Home had grown obsolete and difficult and costly to maintain. The neighborhood had become a valuable and expanding residential district, and the increasing numbers of passing automobiles were posing a constant danger to pedestrian residents of the Home. The Trustees looked for a new site in a secluded location and found one containing twenty acres in the middle of the land of Maunalua near Koko Head owned by the estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop. About eleven acres of the site were under short term leases to vegetable and flower farmers; the remaining nine acres were included in a lease to Radio Corporation of America (RCA) and occupied by towers, buildings, and other facilities of that company. With Court approval in 1927, the Kewalo/Makiki site was subdivided and sold and the Maunalua site was purchased. The purchase price for the land area was provided as a gift from the Brown family (John Ii Estate, Ltd.) in memory of their mother Irene Ii Holloway, daughter of John Ii, who was a close friend and fellow privy councilor of Lunalilo's father, Charles Kanaina. The cost of purchasing the

RCA's leasehold interest and buildings and subsequent renovation thereof was paid from the proceeds of the sale of the original site. The main RCA building, built in 1914, a beautiful two-story structure with steel framing, concrete floors laid with hardwood flooring, roofed with red tile was renovated to become the new Lunalilo Home for fifty-six residents. The lonely dirt road upon which the new site abutted thereafter became known as "Lunalilo Home Road."

The advent of Henry Kaiser to the surrounding Bishop Estate land of Maunalua in 1959 resulted in a drastic change in character from one of agriculture to the residential and business community called Hawaii Kai. It was deemed advisable by the Lunalilo Trustees in 1969 to develop fifteen acres into a residential tract of eighty leasehold lots, leaving the remaining five acres devoted to the Home and surrounding grounds. The present address, on one of the resulting subdivision roads, is 501 Kekauluohi Street.

In 1983 pursuant to the present state law pertaining to leasehold-to-fee conversion, the Trustees, under terms approved by the Circuit Court, sold by cash and agreements of sale seventy-three lots. Efforts to sell the remaining seven lots are continuing.

The Home operates under a license from and regulations established by the state Department of Health (DOH) which conducts strict annual inspections covering all phases of the Home's operation. The Home qualifies and is licensed for only the lowest level of care as established by the DOH, that is, an Adult Residential Care Home (ARCH). Only persons who are both ambulatory and continent may be admitted, and all must be approved by the Home's Nurse/Administrator and consulting physician. Funds provided to individual residents by the Department of Human Services (DHS) are based upon an evaluation made by a social worker attached to the DHS. Payments to the Home by residents are derived from private sources, pensions, Social Security, and DHS. These payments, augmented by the income from the trust and occasional bequests and donations, finance the operation of the Home.

Because of the human frailties inherent in those for whom Lunalilo wished most to provide, it is not surprising that among the residents the degree of mental and physical health covers a wide spectrum. Many of the residents are on carefully restricted diets and carefully controlled medication. Nevertheless, great efforts are made in establishing and maintaining a loving and compatible "home" atmosphere. Social events and outings are conducted. Musical organizations frequently visit and entertain. Service groups are ever present to offer joy and kindness. Friends and relatives are encouraged to visit their loved ones.

The greatest difficulty the Trustees have is attracting qualified residents. Countless persons apply after they unfortunately have ceased to be both ambulatory and continent. Although it may be considered beneficial for elders to live with their families, too often the retention of the elder in the family home is motivated by reluctance to part with the income represented

by a Social Security, pension, or DHS check. When proper care can no longer be provided by the family, it is often too late for admission to Lunalilo Home, which then must be by-passed for an Intermediate Care Facility (ICF).

The present regulations governing an ICF render impossible compliance by renovation of the present Home. Nevertheless, the Trustees are striving to find a solution which will allow Lunalilo Home to accept ICF candidates and also to retain residents whose care level has deteriorated from ARCH to ICF. Hopefully the future may one day see a completely new facility at either the present or a new site which will be able to handle many more Hawaiians in need.

Mission:

To continue to provide a home for poor, destitute, and infirm persons of Hawaiian ancestry, giving preference to the aged, all as directed by Lunalilo's will.

Goal:

To maintain constantly a "home" atmosphere.

Objectives:

To continue to manage the estate's assets and activities so as to provide operating and capital funds to meet current and future activities.

To improve the staffing of the Home to meet recently established and expected future requirements of the state Department of Health.

To improve the dissemination of information to the Hawaiian community in order to attract qualified persons in need.

To develop greater understanding among the neighborhood, the general public, and in particular, the Hawaiian community, and generate more support among institutions and individuals.

To seek the means to establish an Intermediate Care Facility at our present site.

Source:

1. Probate Number 2414 filed in the Archives of Hawaii.
2. Equity Number 2414-A filed in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit.
3. Brochure, August 1982.

SUMMARY

Each agency presented in this document has a unique mission. However, they all have one thing in common -- each was established for the express purpose of serving the needs of the Hawaiian community.

To fulfill its mission, each agency has articulated goals and objectives. In preparing this document, we have noted that there are general areas in which an agency's goal is unique; in several instances, the goals overlap. Exhibit I presents general areas of concern expressed by the agencies, and where each agency's goal statements may fit. Since goal statements are broad and describe desired end conditions, a single goal statement may be relevant to several general areas. Therefore, where goal statements are thought to be pertinent to different areas, the statements are repeated.

In preparing this document, our intent was to begin to identify the mission, goals, and objectives of major agencies providing services to the Hawaiian community. It is therefore also a first step toward bringing together, in a coordinated manner, the resources and services available to the Hawaiian community.

EXHIBIT I

AGENCY GOALS BY GENERAL AREAS OF CONCERN

AREA	OLCC	KS/BE	ALU LIKE	OHA	DHHL	LUNALILO HOME
Social well-being	Empowerment of children and their families for self-sufficiency.		Sufficient personal and community resources to promote positive health (physical and mental) outcomes and social well-being.	To provide opportunities for Hawaiians to enhance their social and eco-economic well-being.	To develop and provide programs and services that that best meet the overall needs of native Hawaiians. To develop and deliver land for award on an ongoing basis.	To provide custodial care for poor, infirm, destitute, and aged indigent Hawaiian men and women.
Education		To ensure that Hawaiian young people, as a group, attain levels of educational achievement at least on par with students nation-wide.	Educational levels beyond simple parity with the general population.	To provide opportunities for Hawaiians to enhance their social and economic well-being.		
Health			Sufficient personal and community resources to promote positive health (personal and mental) outcomes and social well-being.	To provide opportunities for Hawaiians to enhance their social and economic well-being.		To provide custodial care for poor, infirm, destitute, and aged indigent Hawaiian men and women.
Economic well-being			Gainful employment in jobs and businesses which provide income for meeting personal and family needs.	To provide opportunities for Hawaiians to enhance their social and economic well-being.	To develop and provide programs and services that best meet the overall needs of native Hawaiians.	
			Native Hawaiians contribute to and benefit from all aspects of the business and commercial world.		To develop and deliver land for award on an ongoing basis.	

AREA	QLCC	KS/BE	ALU LIKE	OHA	DHHL	LUNALILO HOME
Culture				To achieve revival, enhancement, and maintenance of the Hawaiian culture.		
Community leadership development			The achievement of maximum potential and leadership of Hawaiians through increased independence, productivity, and integration into the community.			
Political participation				To achieve full participation of Hawaiians in political processes.		

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS; ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Section 5. There is hereby established an Office of Hawaiian Affairs. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs shall hold title to all the real and personal property now or hereafter set aside or conveyed to it which shall be held in trust for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians. There shall be a board of trustees for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs elected by qualified voters who are Hawaiians, as provided by law. The board members shall be Hawaiians. There shall be not less than nine members of the board of trustees; provided that each of the following Islands have one representative: Oahu, Kauai, Maui, Molokai and Hawaii. The board shall select a chairperson from its members. [Add Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978]

Cross References

Statutory provisions, see chapters 10 and 13D.

Attorney General Opinions

A voter must qualify as a Hawaiian in his or her own right, not on the basis of the racial descent of the adoptive parents. Att. Gen. Op. 80-6.

The requirement that trustees be Hawaiians is not violative of the equal protection clauses; also the restriction to Hawaiians of the right to vote for trustees is not impermissible. Att. Gen. Op. 80-8.

POWERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Section 6. The board of trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs shall exercise power as provided by law: to manage and administer the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the lands, natural resources, minerals and income derived from whatever sources for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, including all income and proceeds from that pro rata portion of the trust referred to in section 4 of this article for native Hawaiians; to formulate policy relating to affairs of native Hawaiians and Hawaiians; and to exercise control over real and personal property set aside by state, federal or private sources and transferred to the board for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians. The board shall have the power to exercise control over the Office of Hawaiian Affairs through its executive officer, the administrator of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, who shall be appointed by the board. [Add Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978]

TRADITIONAL AND CUSTOMARY RIGHTS

Section 7. The State reaffirms and shall protect all rights, customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural and religious purposes and possessed by ahupua'a tenants who are descendants of native Hawaiians who inhabited the Hawaiian Islands prior to 1778, subject to the right of the State to regulate such rights. [Add Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978]

Note

A proposal of the 1978 Constitutional Convention adding a section 7 defining the terms "Hawaiian" and "native Hawaiian" was not validly ratified. Kahalekai v. Doi, 60 H. 324 (1979). In view of the holding, the revisor has deleted the section and renumbered section 8 as section 7 under the authority of Resolution No. 29 of the 1978 Constitutional Convention.

EXHIBIT I

[§9-4] Student art work. The foundation, in consultation with the department of education, the University of Hawaii, private schools, and community art groups, shall establish a program for the recognition and display of student art work. Student art work shall mean any work of art made by any student attending any elementary, intermediate, high school, college, or university in the State.

Recognition shall be through the sponsoring of student art exhibits and the granting of scholarships, monetary awards, or certificates to the student whose art work is being recognized. Any funds appropriated to the foundation may be used for the recognition of student art work. Student art work recognized under this section may be acquired for the purpose of temporary or permanent display in state buildings and public facilities pursuant to section 103-8. [L 1977, c 112, pt of §2]

[§9-5] Rules. The foundation shall adopt rules in consultation with the comptroller for the purposes of administering this chapter. Such rules shall be adopted in accordance with chapter 91. [L 1977, c 112, pt of §2]

CHAPTER 9C
ETHNIC STUDIES

REPEALED. L 1977, c 14, §2.

Cross References

Ethnohistory studies, see §9-3(10).

[CHAPTER 10]
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

SECTION

10-1 DECLARATION OF PURPOSE
10-2 DEFINITIONS
10-3 PURPOSE OF THE OFFICE
10-4 OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS; ESTABLISHED, GENERAL POWERS
10-5 BOARD OF TRUSTEES; POWERS AND DUTIES
10-6 GENERAL DUTIES OF THE BOARD
10-7 BOARD OF TRUSTEES
10-8 ORGANIZATION; QUORUM; MEETING
10-9 COMPENSATION; EXPENSE
10-10 ADMINISTRATOR; APPOINTMENT, TENURE, REMOVAL
10-11 SALARY OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
10-12 ASSISTANT; STAFF
10-13 APPROPRIATIONS; ACCOUNTS; REPORTS
10-13.5 USE OF PUBLIC LAND TRUST PROCEEDS
10-14 BUDGET, AUDITING
10-15 ANNUAL REPORT
10-16 SUITS

Attorney General Opinions

Office of Hawaiian affairs constitutionally valid. Att. Gen. Op. 80-8.
Legislature may not authorize office of Hawaiian affairs to use funds derived from public land trust to better the conditions of "Hawaiians", as defined in section 10-2, distinguishing from "native Hawaiians" as defined in section 5(f) of the Admission Act. Att. Gen. Op. 83-2.

[§10-1] Declaration of purpose. (a) The people of the State of Hawaii

EXHIBIT II

and the United States of America as set forth and approved in the Admission Act, established a public trust which includes among other responsibilities, betterment of conditions for native Hawaiians. The people of the State of Hawaii reaffirmed their solemn trust obligation and responsibility to native Hawaiians and furthermore declared in the state constitution that there be an office of Hawaiian affairs to address the needs of the aboriginal class of people of Hawaii.

(b) It shall be the duty and responsibility of all state departments and instrumentalities of state government providing services and programs which affect native Hawaiians and Hawaiians to actively work toward the goals of this chapter and to cooperate with and assist wherever possible the office of Hawaiian affairs. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2]

[§10-2] Definitions. In this chapter, if not inconsistent with the context:

"Administrator" means the administrator of the office of Hawaiian affairs;

"Beneficiary of the public trust entrusted upon the office" means native Hawaiians and Hawaiians;

"Board" means the board of trustees;

"Hawaiian" means any descendant of the aboriginal peoples inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands which exercised sovereignty and subsisted in the Hawaiian Islands in 1778, and which peoples thereafter have continued to reside in Hawaii;

"Native Hawaiian" means any descendant of not less than one-half part of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands previous to 1778, as defined by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended; provided that the term identically refers to the descendants of such blood quantum of such aboriginal peoples which exercised sovereignty and subsisted in the Hawaiian Islands in 1778 and which peoples thereafter continued to reside in Hawaii;

"Office" means the office of Hawaiian affairs. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2]

Revision Note

Numeric designations deleted and definitions rearranged.

[§10-3] Purpose of the office. The purposes of the office of Hawaiian affairs include:

(1) The betterment of conditions of native Hawaiians. A pro rata portion of all the funds derived from the public land trust shall be funded in an amount to be determined by the legislature for this purpose, and shall be held and used solely as a public trust for the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians. For the purpose of this chapter, the public land trust shall be all proceeds and income from the sale, lease, or other disposition of lands ceded to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the joint resolution of annexation, approved July 7, 1898 (30 Stat. 750), or acquired in exchange for lands so ceded, and conveyed to the State of Hawaii by virtue of section 5(b) of the Act of March 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 4, the Admissions Act), (excluding therefrom lands and all proceeds and income from the sale, lease, or disposition of lands defined as "available lands" by section 203 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended), and all proceeds and income from the sale, lease, or other disposition of lands retained by the United States under sections 5(c) and 5(d) of the Act of March 18, 1959, later conveyed to the State under section 5(e);

(2) The betterment of conditions of Hawaiians;

(3) Serving as the principal public agency in this State responsible for the performance, development, and coordination of programs and activities relating to native Hawaiians and Hawaiians; except that the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, shall be administered by the Hawaiian homes commission;

(4) Assessing the policies and practices of other agencies impacting on native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and conducting advocacy efforts for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians;

(5) Applying for, receiving, and disbursing, grants and donations from all sources for native Hawaiian and Hawaiian programs and services; and

(6) Serving as a receptacle for reparations. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2]

[§10-4] Office of Hawaiian affairs; established; general powers. There shall be an office of Hawaiian affairs constituted as a body corporate which shall be a separate entity independent of the executive branch. The office, under the direction of the board of trustees, shall have the following general powers:

(1) To adopt, amend, and repeal bylaws governing the conduct of its business and the performance of the powers and duties granted to or imposed upon it by law;

(2) To acquire in any lawful manner any property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, or any interest therein; to hold, maintain, use, and operate the same; and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same at such time, in such manner and to the extent necessary or appropriate to carry out its purpose;

(3) To determine the character of and the necessity for its obligations and expenditures, and the manner in which they shall be incurred, allowed, and paid, subject to provisions of law specifically applicable to the office of Hawaiian affairs;

(4) To enter into and perform such contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, or other transactions with any agency or instrumentality of the United States, or with the State, or with any political subdivision thereof, or with any person, firm, association, or corporation, as may be necessary in the conduct of its business and on such terms as it may deem appropriate;

(5) To execute, in accordance with its bylaws, all instruments necessary or appropriate in the exercise of any of its powers; and

(6) To take such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the powers conferred upon it by law. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2]

[§10-5] Board of trustees; powers and duties. The board shall have the power in accordance with law to:

(1) Manage, invest, and administer the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of lands, natural resources, minerals, and income derived from whatever sources for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, including all income and proceeds from that pro rata portion of the trust referred to in section 10-3, of this chapter;

(2) Exercise control over real and personal property set aside to the office by the State of Hawaii, the United States of America, or any private sources, and transferred to the office for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians;

(3) Collect, receive, deposit, withdraw, and invest money and property on behalf of the office;

(4) Formulate policy relating to the affairs of native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, provided that such policy shall not diminish or limit the benefits of native Hawaiians under Article XII, section 4, of the state Constitution;

(5) Otherwise act as a trustee as provided by law;

(6) Delegate to the administrator, its officers and employees such powers and duties as may be proper for the performance of the powers and duties vested in the board;

(7) Provide grants to public or private agencies for pilot projects, demonstrations, or both, where such projects or demonstrations fulfill criteria established by the board;

(8) Make available technical and financial assistance and advisory services to any agency or private organization for native Hawaiian and Hawaiian programs, and for other functions pertinent to the purposes of the office of Hawaiian affairs. Financial assistance may be rendered through contractual arrangements as may be agreed upon by the board and any such agency or organization; and

(9) Adopt and use a common seal by which all official acts shall be authenticated. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2]

[§10-6] General duties of the board. (a) The general duties of the board shall be:

(1) To develop, implement, and continually update a comprehensive master plan for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) Compilation of basic demographic data on native Hawaiians and Hawaiians;

(B) Identification of the physical, sociological, psychological, and economic needs of native Hawaiians and Hawaiians;

(C) Establishment of immediate and long-range goals pursuant to programs and services for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians;

(D) Establishment of priorities for program implementation and of alternatives for program implementation; and

(E) Organization of administrative and program structure, including the use of facilities and personnel;

(2) To assist in the development of state and county agency plans for native Hawaiian and Hawaiian programs and services;

(3) To maintain an inventory of federal, state, county, and private programs and services for Hawaiians and native Hawaiians and act as a clearinghouse and referral agency;

(4) To advise and inform federal, state, and county officials about native Hawaiian and Hawaiian programs, and coordinate federal, state, and county activities relating to native Hawaiians and Hawaiians;

(5) To conduct, encourage, and maintain research relating to native Hawaiians and Hawaiians;

(6) To develop and review models for comprehensive native Hawaiian and Hawaiian programs;

(7) To act as a clearinghouse for applications for federal or state assistance to carry out native Hawaiian or Hawaiian programs or projects;

(8) To apply for, accept and administer any federal funds made available or allotted under any federal act for native Hawaiians or Hawaiians; and

(9) To promote and assist the establishment of agencies to serve native Hawaiians and Hawaiians.

(b) The board shall have any powers which may be necessary for the full and effective performance and discharge of the duties imposed by this chapter, and which may be necessary to fully and completely effectuate the purposes of this chapter. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2]

[§10-7] Board of trustees. The office of Hawaiian affairs shall be governed by a board to be officially known as the board of trustees, office of Hawaiian affairs. Members of the board shall be elected in accordance with chapter 13D, with reference to sections 11-15, 11-25, 12-5, 12-6, and vacancies shall be filled in accordance with section 17-7. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2]

§10-8 Organization; quorum; meeting. The board, at its first meeting after an election, shall elect from its own membership a chairperson and a vice-chairperson who shall serve at the pleasure of the board. Their election shall be immediately certified by the board to the lieutenant governor.

A majority of all members to which the board is entitled shall constitute a quorum to do business. The concurrence of a majority of all members to which the board is entitled shall be necessary to make any action of the board valid; provided that due notice shall be given to all members.

Meetings shall be called and held at the call of the chair or by a quorum, as often as may be necessary for transaction of the board's business. The board shall meet at least once annually on each of the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kauai, and Oahu. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2; am L 1985, c 158, §1]

§10-9 Compensation; expense. Members of the board shall be allowed:

(1) Compensation at the rate of $50 a day for each day's actual attendance at meeting;

(2) Transportation fares between islands and abroad; and

(3) Personal expenses at the rates specified by section 78-15, while attending board meetings or while on official business as authorized by the chairperson, when such board meetings or official business shall require a member to leave the island upon which the member resides. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2; am L 1981, c 148, §1]

[§10-10] Administrator; appointment, tenure, removal. The board by a majority vote, shall appoint an administrator who shall serve without regard to the provisions of chapters 76 and 77 for a term to be determined by the board. The board, by a two-thirds vote of all members to which it is entitled, may remove the administrator for cause at any time. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2]

§10-11 Salary of the administrator. The salary of the administrator shall be established by the board; provided that such salary shall not exceed the salary of department heads or executive officers established by law. The administrator shall be included in any benefit program generally applicable to officers and employees of the State. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2; am L 1981, c 130, §2]

[§10-12] Assistant; staff. The administrator may employ and retain such officers and employees as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the board, to carry out the functions of the office. Such officers and employees may be hired without regard to chapters 76 and 77, and shall serve at the pleasure of the administrator. Officers and employees of the office of Hawaiian affairs shall be included in any benefit program generally applicable to officers and employees of the State. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2]

Cross References

Services of volunteers, see §90-1.

§10-13 Appropriations; accounts; reports. Moneys appropriated by the legislature for the office shall be payable by the director of finance, upon vouchers approved by the board, or by any officer elected or appointed by the board and authorized by the board to approve such vouchers on behalf of the board. All moneys received by or on behalf of the board shall be deposited with the director of finance and kept separate from moneys in the state treasury; except that any moneys received from the federal government or from private contributions shall be deposited and accounted for in accordance with conditions established by the agencies or persons from whom the moneys are received; and except that with the concurrence of the director of finance, moneys received from the federal government for research, training, and other related purposes of a transitory nature, and moneys in trust or revolving funds administered by the office, shall be deposited in depositories other than the state treasury and shall be reported on to the state comptroller under section 40-81, and rules prescribed thereunder. Income derived from the sale of goods or services and income from lands and property as described in section 10-3, shall be credited to special or other funds; provided that upon the recommendation of the office, the comptroller shall establish such other separate accounts or special funds for other designated revenues as may be directed by the board or its authorized representative. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2; am L 1981, c 37, §2]

[§10-13.5 Use of public land trust proceeds.] Twenty per cent of all funds derived from the public land trust, described in section 10-3, shall be expended by the office, as defined in section 10-2, for the purposes of this chapter. [L 1980, c 273, §1]

§10-14 Budget, auditing. (a) Not less than twenty days before the legislature convenes in every odd-numbered year, the board shall submit to the legislature and to each member thereof, a budget which shall contain the recommendations of the board for the succeeding two fiscal years.

(b) Not less than twenty days before the legislature convenes in an even-numbered year, the board may submit to the legislature a supplemental budget to amend any appropriations for the current fiscal biennium or prior fiscal periods.

(c) The office shall be subject to government audit. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2; am L 1982, c 224, §2]

Note

For budgetary guidelines, see L 1983, c 202, §6.

[§10-15] Annual report. The board shall prepare and make public their annual report which shall include an enumeration of their activities, income, and expenditures during the year. The annual report shall be submitted to the governor and the legislature ten days prior to the convening of each regular session of the legislature. The board shall prepare and submit special reports as may be required by the legislature. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2]

[§10-16] Suits. (a) The office may sue and be sued in its corporate name. The State shall not be liable for any acts or omissions of the office, its officers, employees, and the members of the board of trustees, except as provided under subsection (b).

(b) In matters of tort, the office, its officers and employees, and the members of the board shall be subject to suit only in the manner provided for suits against the State under chapter 662.

(c) In matters of misapplication of funds and resources in breach of fiduciary duty, board members shall be subject to suit brought by any beneficiary of the public trust entrusted upon the office, either through the office of the attorney general or through private council.

(d) In matters involving other forms of remedies, the office, its officers and employees, and the members of the board shall be subject to suit as provided by any other provision of law and by the common law. [L 1979, c 196, pt of §2]

OHA

OFFICE of HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

Hoʻokuʻikahi

Hoʻokuʻikahi means "to unite together" or "to agree as one"

General Information

What is OHA?

OHA, or the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, is a constitutionally established state agency which coordinates services and programs for the Hawaiian people who live in Hawaii.

How was OHA established?

1978 The Constitutional Convention proposed that an Office of Hawaiian Affairs be established (Article XII, Section 6, 5, & 6)

Nov. 1978 In the General Election, voters ratified the Con Con amendments to establish the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

1979 Act 196 set up the statutory material in Chapter 10 of the *Hawaii Revised Statutes* to implement the constitutional provision to establish OHA and also appropriated general funds for this purpose.

1980 Act 273 designated that 20% of the public land trust funds be set aside for OHA and appropriated funds for OHA to begin office operations in FY 1980-81.

What are the purposes of OHA?

- To promote the betterment of conditions of Hawaiians.
- To serve as the principal public agency in this state responsible for the performance, development, and coordination of programs and activities relating to Hawaiians, except that the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act shall be administered by its commission.
- To assess the policies and practices of other agencies impacting on native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and to conduct advocacy efforts for them.
- To apply for, receive and disburse grants and donations from all sources for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians.
- To serve as a receptacle for reparations from the Federal Government.

How is "Hawaiian" and "native Hawaiian" defined?

Hawaiian* – any descendants of the aboriginal peoples inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands which exercised sovereignty and subsisted in the Hawaiian Islands in 1778, and which people thereafter have continued to reside in Hawaii.

Native Hawaiian* – a descendant of not less than one-half part of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands previous to 1778.

*§ 10-2 Hawaii Revised Statutes

How is OHA unique?

OHA is unique as a state agency in that it is a separate entity independent of the executive branch and it has the following powers:

- OHA can adopt, amend, and repeal by-laws to carry on its business and perform its duties.
- OHA can acquire any property or any interest in, hold, maintain, use and operate and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of.
- OHA can determine what its financial obligations and expenditures will be and how they shall be incurred, allowed, and paid.
- OHA can enter into contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, or other transactions with any agency or instrumentality of the U.S., or with the State, or with any political subdivision, or with any person, firm, association, or corporation, as may be necessary in conducting its business.

How is OHA funded?

A 20% portion of all the funds and revenues derived from the public land trust has been designated by the 1980 Legislature to be held and used solely by OHA for native Hawaiians. In order to meet the needs of Hawaiians with less than 50 percent Hawaiian blood, OHA must seek general fund appropriations from the State Legislature. If land or money should come from the Federal Government to the State as reparations it would become part of the trust administered by OHA for all Hawaiians. In addition, OHA may seek funds from other sources, such as foundations, the federal government, the business sector, and private donors.

Who governs OHA?

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs is governed by a nine-member board officially known as the Board of Trustees.

How is OHA administered?

The Board by a majority vote, appoints an administrator who serves for a term to be determined by the Board. The Board by a two-thirds vote of all members may remove the administrator for cause at any time.

Nā ʻOpio O Hawaiʻi

Photo by Tom Coffman

What is OHA's historical background?

During the 1978 Constitutional Convention, the Committee on Hawaiian Affairs met to review the Article on the Constitution dealing with Hawaiian Home Lands and to discuss many Hawaiian related issues. As a result of this review and discussion, the Committee decided to introduce an amendment to set up OHA, based on several legal and historical precedents.

- Since the fall of the Constitutional Monarchy in 1893, Hawaiians have had less and less of a voice in government.
- The boards and commissions set up as trusts to help native Hawaiians or Hawaiians are either appointed by the courts, or the Governor with the consent of the State Senate.
- The income from the public land trust was not being used to directly benefit native Hawaiians.
- Hawaiians needed a state agency that would represent their needs and concerns, and coordinate programs for all of them.

The decision to introduce the amendment setting up the Office of Hawaiian Affairs was a direct result of the above areas of concern. Thus, the establishment of OHA was an attempt to:

1. Give Hawaiians more of a voice in government.
2. Accord to them the right to choose their representatives through the election of OHA trustees.
3. Secure for native Hawaiians a pro-rata portion of the public land trust and
4. Offer representation for all Hawaiians.

What does 'oha mean?

Although OHA is an acronym for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, it is symbolically linked to the words *ola* and *oha*.

ʻolā... The Hawaiian word for the offshoots of the taro plant which bring new growth. For centuries, taro has been a sacred source of life for the Hawaiian people. Its various parts were used as a nutritious food or for medicinal purposes.

ʻohā... from which comes OHANA (family, kinship). A Hawaiian word of beauty and profound meaning, inspired by the reverence of the early Hawaiians for taro and its ability to reproduce itself through the ʻohā (offshoots, buds).

oha... meaning spreading, thriving, growing lush, as vines. OHA... a word that can express love, aloha, friendship and genuine affection.

OHA... today, the three letters come together with an additional meaning.

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

Nā Kūpuna O Hawaiʻi

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL

Honolulu	946-2642
Oʻahu	247-4 990
Kauaʻi/Niʻihau	553-3e12
Waiʻanae	244-4219
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Kailua-Kona	329-7368

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OFFICE of HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

Hoʻokuʻikahi

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

MASTER PLAN

1982
(Revised 1988)

Cover.
The logo for OHA shows the concept of the land, air and ocean and the roots linking the islands together. The motto is "Hoʻokuʻikahi" which means to unite as one.

TRUSTEES

Moses K. Keale, Sr.
Chairperson
Trustee from Kauai & Niihau

Louis Hao
Vice Chairperson
Trustee from Molokai & Lanai

Moanikeala Akaka
Trustee from Hawaii

Rod Keolamahoi Burgess
Trustee-at-Large

Clarence F.T. Ching
Trustee from Oahu

A. Frenchy DeSoto
Trustee-at-Large

Manu Kahawali
Trustee from Maui

Thomas K. Kaulukukui, Sr.
Trustee-at-Large

Kevin M. K. "Chubby" Mahoe
Trustee-at-Large

ADMINISTRATOR
Kamaki A. Kanahele III

1600 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 1500
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
(808) 946-20HA

Aloha oukou:

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs is pleased to present this first revision of the OHA Master Plan. It contains amended goals, objectives and policies to guide the agency in its overall mission of bettering the conditions of our people.

The plan is built on a framework constructed in 1982 when our first Master Plan was formulated. Like the original, it is a working document, intended to be continually revised and updated as objectives are met and new opportunities for advancement become apparent.

OHA's 1988 Master Plan is a reflection of the goals and aspirations of the Hawaiian people themselves. It is based on concerns and issues raised by Hawaiians in formal studies, at community meetings and as individuals. The plan also utilizes information obtained from a variety of other public and private organizations.

This Master Plan was developed over a period of about a year-and-a-half. It is the product of OHA's planning staff, volunteer advisory groups, recommendations contained in the 1986 Arthur Young Management Audit of OHA, and finally, detailed and exhaustive review by the Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

This is our blueprint for the future of our people. It is a plan which envisions opportunity, choice and self determination.

E kaupē aku no i ka hoe a kō mai. It is time to get on with the task entrusted to us and move our canoe forward with bold strokes of the paddle.

Me ke aloha pumehana,

Moses K. Keale, Sr.
Chairperson

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PREAMBLE

Hawaiians once enjoyed vigorous health, strong cultural identity, and a self-sufficient economy. Influences of historical events and other cultures have resulted in today's poor physical, social, and economic status of Hawaiians.

After years of struggle by many courageous and persistent Hawaiians, the consciousness of the general public was raised and the plight of Hawaiians was brought to public attention. The years of effort to improve the condition of Hawaiians culminated in the creation of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA). It is OHA's primary duty to better the condition of Hawaiians, and this document is the blueprint for OHA to follow in the future.

OHA's work to improve life for Hawaiians also will improve the lives of all Hawai'i residents, for as Hawaiians prosper and thrive in their homeland, so will all the people of Hawai'i.

INTRODUCTION

History of the Establishment of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs

The establishment of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs was the culmination of several historical actions. In 1898, one of the conditions of the Joint Resolution of Annexation provided that all Hawai'i government and crown lands be transferred or "ceded" to the United States government "for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands." The crown lands were once the property of the throne and, when combined with the government lands, totaled nearly 1.9 million acres or about 43 per cent of the surface area of the islands. The Organic Act of 1900 provided that the Territory of Hawai'i would retain control and management of these "ceded" lands, except for those lands "set aside" for the United States by either the Governor's or President's Executive Order.

When Hawai'i was admitted to statehood in 1959, the federal government returned to the State of Hawai'i ownership of all the ceded lands which were not set aside for its own use. Section 5(f) of the Admission Act mandated the State to hold ceded lands as a public trust for one or more of the following five purposes:

1. The support of public schools and other educational institutions;

2. The betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, that is, any descendant of not less than one-half part of the blood of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands previous to 1778;

3. The development of farm and home ownership on as widespread a basis as possible;

4. The making of public improvements; and

5. The provision of lands for public use.

In 1978, the implementation of Section 5(f) of the Admission Act was expanded when delegates to the Constitutional Convention proposed, and a majority of Hawai'i's voters who cast ballots on the question approved, three new sections to Article XI, subsequently renumbered Article XII (Hawaiian Affairs): Sections 4 (Public Trust), 5 (Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Establishment of Board of Trustees), and 6 (Powers of Board of Trustees).

Section 4 of Article XII specified that the lands granted to the State by Section 5(b) of the Admission Act, with the exception of the Hawaiian Homes Commission's "available lands," were to be held as a public trust for native Hawaiians and the general public. Section 5 of Article XII established the Office of Hawaiian Affairs as a body corporate and a trust for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and described a nine-member elected board of trustees. Hawaiians are defined in Section 10-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, as "any descendant of the aboriginal peoples inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands which exercised sovereignty and subsisted in the Hawaiian Islands in 1778, and which peoples thereafter have continued to reside in Hawaii." In Section 6 of Article XII, for the first time, a *pro rata* portion of proceeds from the public land trust were specifically earmarked for native Hawaiians. Section 6 also outlined the powers and duties of the Board of Trustees, which include the power to manage and administer the assets of the Office, formulate policy, and exercise control over the Office through the Administrator of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

In 1979, the legislature passed House Bill No. 890, House Draft 1, Senate Draft 3, Conference Draft 1, which the Governor signed into law as Act 196, implementing Sections 4, 5, and 6 of Article XII of the State Constitution and subsequently coded as Chapter 10 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes. The legislature also appropriated $125,000 for the establishment of OHA that year. Chapter 10 outlined the general purposes of the Office which include:

1. Receiving and managing a *pro rata* portion of the public land trust revenues for the betterment of conditions of native Hawaiians;

2. Bettering the conditions of Hawaiians;

3. Serving as the principal public agency in the State responsible for the performance, development, and coordination of programs and activities relating to native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, except those within the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Homes Commission;

4. Assessing the policies and practices of other agencies impacting on native Hawaiians and Hawaiians and conducting advocacy efforts for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians;

5. Applying for, receiving, and disbursing grants and donations from all sources for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians; and

6. Serving as a receptacle for reparations.

While Article XII established that the income and proceeds from that *pro rata* portion of the public land trust be designated for the betterment of conditions of native Hawaiians (no provisions were made for Hawaiians) as indicated in Section 5(f) of the Admissions Act, Article XII does not determine the nature of the *pro rata* portion to be used for native Hawaiians. The determination of the *pro rata* portion was left to the legislature. In the 1980 legislative session, the issue of the *pro rata* portion was resolved with the passage of Act 273 codified as Section 10-13.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, "Use of public land trust proceeds." Section 10-13.5 sets 20 per cent of the public land trust proceeds as the *pro rata* portion entrusted to OHA. The 1980 legislature also appropriated an additional $100,000 from the State's general revenues to defray the costs of establishing and operating the Office.

In November of 1980, Hawaiian voters elected the first OHA Board of Trustees. As required by law, the trustees are Hawaiian and elected by Hawaiians statewide. The trustees form a nine-member board with one member from each of the islands of Kaua'i, O'ahu, Moloka'i, Maui, and Hawai'i. The remaining four trustees may reside on any of the Hawaiian Islands. Trustees are elected for four-year staggered terms. From their membership, they elect a chairperson and a vice-chairperson.

Although OHA is assigned the responsibility, by Section 6 of Article XII of the State Constitution, to manage funds for two classes of beneficiaries, native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, OHA presently receives public land trust revenues which are restricted to benefit only one class of beneficiary — the native Hawaiians. Article XII does not establish funding for its other class of beneficiaries — the Hawaiians. Since 1980, the state legislature has been the primary source of funding for Hawaiians.

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Significant Events Culminating in the Establishment of OHA

1898 JOINT RESOLUTION OF ANNEXATION	Made Hawai'i a Territory of the United States and "ceded" fee simple title to the former Kingdom of Hawai'i and crown lands to the United States government for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands. The Resolution exempted the islands from existing United States land laws.
1900 ORGANIC ACT	Described the Territorial government and provided that, although the United States held title, the Territory of Hawai'i would maintain control and management of these "ceded" lands, except for those lands "set aside" for the United States by either the Governor's or President's Executive Order.
1959 ADMISSION ACT	Recognizing that the "ceded" lands were transferred by one nation to another under the constraint of a beneficial trust, the federal government returned title of most "ceded" lands to the new State of Hawai'i to be used as a public trust for five purposes: 1) the support of public schools and other educational institutions; 2) the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians; 3) the development of farm and home ownership; 4) the making of public improvements; and 5) the provision of lands for public use.
1978 CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF HAWAII ARTICLE XII	Amendment recognized that "ceded" lands were held as a public trust for native Hawaiians, and the general public, and specified that Hawaiians were to receive a *pro rata* share of the trust for "the betterment of conditions of native Hawaiians." OHA was created to implement this mandate.
1979 SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII ACT 196	Statutorily implemented Article XII of the State Constitution by outlining the general purposes of OHA, and providing for the election and duties of the Board of Trustees.
1980 SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII ACT 273	Established 20 per cent of the public land trust revenues as the *pro rata* share entrusted to OHA for the benefit of native Hawaiians.
1980 GENERAL ELECTIONS	First nine trustees of OHA elected.

Purpose of Plan

The purpose of this Master Plan is to identify an overall theme for the activities of OHA by defining goals and objectives to guide OHA in fulfilling its basic responsibility to better the conditions for Hawaiians and native Hawaiians. The Master Plan is a vision of a desired and possible future for all Hawaiians combined with practical and appropriate methods of making that vision a reality.

The needs and desires of the Hawaiian community shape the goals and objectives of the Master Plan. Those needs and desires have been identified in various studies, primarily the Population Survey/Needs Assessment conducted by OHA statewide in 1984. Also included in the research are the State Plan Survey conducted by the State's Department of Planning and Economic Development in 1984; the United States Native Hawaiians Study Commission Report of 1983; the 1985 Native Hawaiian Health Needs Study by the Native Hawaiian Health Research Consortium; and the Native Hawaiian Educational Assessment Project Report, completed by Kamehameha Schools in 1983. The research findings are contained in the Technical Reference Document in Appendix A. (The Appendices to the Master Plan are separately bound.)

This document also fulfills the mandate contained in Section 10-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes (see Appendix B for Chapter 10 Requirements):

> "To develop, implement, and continually update a comprehensive master plan for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
>
> (A) Compilation of basic demographic data on native Hawaiians and Hawaiians;
>
> (B) Identification of the physical, sociological, psychological, and economic needs of native Hawaiians and Hawaiians;
>
> (C) Establishment of immediate and long-range goals pursuant to programs and services for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians;
>
> (D) Establishment of priorities for program implementation and of alternatives for program implementation; and
>
> (E) Organization of administrative and program structure, including the use of facilities and personnel."

The Master Plan starts with an introduction that details how the Office was established; the purpose of the Master Plan; and methodology used in the development of the Master Plan. The history is important to understand the constraints on the Office, especially its major funding limitations which restrict benefits to native Hawaiians only. Next, this Master Plan discusses the role of OHA in the maze of public and private agencies that offer assistance to the community. After the Master Plan sets forth OHA's goals and objectives, it examines the planning process. The Master Plan also examines OHA's organizational structure and the functional relationship among the Board of Trustees, Administrator, and the staff. Finally, OHA's priorities are presented to guide the allocation of limited resources.

This document is not intended to be a "Comprehensive Master Plan" for the coordination of all agencies in their activities with the Hawaiian community. Instead, it is meant to guide the Office's activities, and to form the basis of OHA's multi-year program and financial plan to be used in the planning, programming, and budgeting system. OHA recognizes that the betterment of the conditions of Hawaiians will require the cooperation and participation of other agencies and organiza-

tions, the Hawaiian community, and the public at large. Therefore, the Master Plan has been developed with the assumption of ultimately coordinating the planning of all agencies dealing with Hawaiians. The immediate task at hand, however, is to set the goals and objectives of OHA while being cognizant of the role of other agencies in dealing with the Hawaiian community.

Methodology

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs adopted a Master Plan in 1982 which was based on available data, intensive workshops, and brainstorm sessions with staff and trustees. The 1982 Master Plan contains[1]:

"An inventory of **Implementing Actions** which are specific programs, projects and/or activities, current or proposed, which benefit the Hawaiian and Native Hawaiian community.

A set of **Strategies** which provide a focus for activities or a particular approach to problem resolution.

Three broad **Goal Statements** whose dimensions are further defined in **Goal Narratives**.

The **Available Data Index** which is used to indicate relevant information which is currently available, and reveal data gaps which need to be filled.

A **Program/Agency Matrix** which indicates current or proposed activities and sponsors with which the Office of Hawaiian Affairs can coordinate its activities for the benefit of Hawaiians and Native Hawaiians. It further reveals gaps which may be filled by coordination, expansion or development of programs which are relevant, non-duplicating and effective.

A **Work Plan** which delineates activities to be undertaken by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs in support of its goals spanning the State of Hawaii's next three biennium budget periods.

A **Monitoring and Evaluation** system which will incorporate data from a special census and comprehensive needs assessment into a system for program plan and policy revision and updating.

An ongoing and responsive system of beneficiary, agency, and organization **Input and Review** to assure the Comprehensive Master Plan **for** Hawaiians is first and foremost a Comprehensive Master Plan **by** Hawaiians."

In 1986, OHA commissioned a management audit that reviewed, among other things, OHA's Master Plan. The audit recommendation on the Master Plan called for OHA to:

- Enhance and reorient the focus of the Master Plan.

Also in 1986, OHA completed a Population Survey/Needs Assessment (see PS/NA Summary in Appendix C), which was designed to:

- Identify physical, sociological, psychological, and economic needs of Hawaiians;

1 The Office of Hawaiian Affairs Master Plan, Draft, 1982, p.4.

- Establish reliable estimates of the number of Hawaiians by blood quantum;
- Complement the Comprehensive Services for Hawaiians Office survey identifying gaps and barriers in the delivery of services to Hawaiians; and
- Assist OHA in establishing priorities and programs to direct future activities.

In addition, OHA also conducted a Comprehensive Services for Hawaiians Office (CSHO) Project, which systematically surveyed the human service programs available in the State for the purpose of identifying the number and types of programs available, the location of the programs, and the level of use of these programs by Hawaiians (see CSHO Inventory of Human Service Programs in Appendix D).

Using the PS/NA and the CSHO, OHA analyzed the availability and demand for human services in the State to develop a report covering five areas: employment, housing, health, education, and social welfare (see PS/NA - CSHO Analysis Report Summary in Appendix E). OHA also prepared a Historic Preservation Task Force Study and a Crime Conference Proceedings and Summary in 1983.

Each of the above documents, in addition to others cited earlier, contributed to this revision of the Master Plan.

The Goal Statements from the 1982 Master Plan were retained in this revision since, by definition; the goals are still applicable as the "desired future" for OHA to pursue. They are general and visionary statements of good intent that OHA plans to strive towards.

The Implementing Actions, Strategy Narratives, and the Work Plans have been removed from this Master Plan in accordance with management audit recommendations to "enhance and reorient the focus of the [1982] Master Plan." This Master Plan does not contain any elements on a short-term schedule. These elements should appear in the Division Plans (mid-range time frame of four to five years) and the Operating Plans (short-range time frame of one to two years).

The major planning assumption, or statement about constraints of the organization, used in this Master Plan is:

> In recognition of OHA's limited resources, OHA does not supplant government or private agency responsibilities.

This assumption shapes the objectives and policies in this Master Plan which have been introduced to give a greater degree of direction to the activities of OHA than is provided by the broad-based goal statements. Objectives are statements of the end results, products, or conditions desired to be accomplished through a course of action. Policies are statements of governing principles, or a framework for carrying out work. The policies contained in this Master Plan reflect policies previously adopted by the OHA Board of Trustees in meeting the requirements of Chapter 10, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and in response to the recommendations in the 1986 management audit.

Using the data from the PS/NA and CSHO, OHA was able to examine the availability and demand for human services in the State from the perspective of the Hawaiian community. The analysis of the PS/NA and CSHO helped develop OHA objectives that are responsive to the needs expressed by the Hawaiian community. Other documents, such as the Native Hawaiian Study Commission Report, the Native Hawaiian Educational Assessment Project Report, and the Native Hawaiian Health Needs Study Report, were also used. In addition, OHA program staff and their advisory committee members, as experts in their fields, have contributed their ideas to this effort.

The Available Data Index contained in the 1982 Master Plan therefore has been replaced by a Technical Reference Document (see Appendix A) that reports information specifically related to the objectives of this Master Plan.

The Program/Agency Matrix (see Appendix F) has been retained and a list from the CSHO of all human service programs available in the State has been added as supplemental information.

The sections of the 1982 Master Plan dealing with "Monitoring and Evaluation" and "Input and Review" have been enhanced in this revision in a section on the Planning Process.

Finally, this Master Plan contains priorities of OHA's goals and objectives according to both the degree of need identified and the extent to which organizations are already addressing those needs. The effort to prioritize is in recognition of the fact that OHA does not have the resources to adequately address all needs.

PURPOSE AND ROLE OF THE OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

OHA's purpose, which is enumerated in Chapter 10, Hawaii Revised Statutes, includes:

1. Receiving and managing a *pro rata* share of the public land trust revenues for the betterment of conditions of native Hawaiians;

2. Bettering the conditions of Hawaiians;

3. Serving as the principal public agency in the State responsible for the performance, development, and coordination of programs and activities relating to native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, except those within the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Homes Commission;

4. Assessing the policies and practices of other agencies impacting on native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and conducting advocacy efforts for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians;

5. Applying for, receiving, and disbursing grants and donations from all sources for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians; and

6. Serving as a receptacle for reparations.

Because the mandate of Chapter 10 is all-encompassing and the needs of the Hawaiian community cover a broad spectrum of issues, OHA must define its role in the existing structure of private and public agencies and services already available to Hawaiians. Based on the language of Chapter 10, the role of OHA should include the following:

Advocate: OHA will pursue advocacy efforts for Hawaiians and native Hawaiians, which may include provision of advice and information, legislation, litigation, and negotiation. Chapter 10, Hawaii Revised Statutes, requires OHA:

- To conduct "advocacy efforts for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians" [Section 10-3(4)]; and

- "To advise and inform federal, state, and county officials about native Hawaiian and Hawaiian programs" [Section 10-6(4)].

Coordinator: OHA will establish liaisons, agreements, or otherwise coordinate any programs and activities impacting on its constituents, utilizing among other things, memoranda of understanding or memoranda of agreement with other state, county, and private agencies, where appropriate, and maintaining membership in interagency organizations and associations. Chapter 10 requires OHA:

- To serve "as the principal public agency in this State ~~responsible~~ for the performance, development, and coordination of programs and activities relating to native Hawaiians and Hawaiians; except that the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, shall be administered by the Hawaiian homes commission" [Section 10-3(3)];

- "To assist in the development of state and county agency plans for native Hawaiian and Hawaiian programs and services" [Section 10-6(2)];

- "To maintain an inventory of federal, state, county, and private programs and services for Hawaiians and native Hawaiians and act as a clearinghouse and referral agency" [Section 10-6(3)];

- To "coordinate federal, state, and county activities relating to native Hawaiians and Hawaiians" [Section 10-6(4)]; and

- "To act as a clearinghouse for applications for federal or state assistance to carry out native Hawaiian or Hawaiian programs or projects" [Section 10-6(7)].

Facilitator: OHA will assist others in their activities and efforts which correspond to those of OHA in bettering the conditions of Hawaiians, specifically:

- To "provide grants to public or private agencies for pilot projects, demonstrations, or both, where such projects or demonstrations fulfill criteria established by the board" [Section 10-5(7)];

- To "make available technical and financial assistance and advisory services to any agency or private organization for native Hawaiian and Hawaiian programs, and for other functions pertinent to the purposes of the office of Hawaiian affairs. Financial assistance may be rendered through contractual arrangements as may be agreed upon by the board and any such agency or organization" [Section 10-5(8)]; and

- To "promote and assist the establishment of agencies to serve native Hawaiians and Hawaiians" [Section 10-6(9)].

Monitor: OHA will assess the policies and practices of other agencies which impact native Hawaiians and Hawaiians by and through its divisions, as required by Chapter 10:

- To assess "the policies and practices of other agencies impacting on native Hawaiians and Hawaiians" [Section 10-3(4)].

Policy-Maker: OHA will formulate policies which shall be designed to serve the needs of the Hawaiian community as a whole. Chapter 10 mandates OHA:

- To "formulate policy relating to the affairs of native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, provided that such policy shall not diminish or limit the benefits of native Hawaiians under Article XII, section 4, of the state Constitution" [Section 10-5(4)]; and

- To establish immediate and long-range goals pursuant to programs and services for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians; establish priorities for program implementation and alternatives for program implementation; and organize administrative and program structure, including the use of facilities and personnel [Section 10-6(1)].

Researcher: OHA will collect data, determine needs and opportunities, develop programs, and otherwise articulate a wide range of information concerning Hawaiians and native Hawaiians. Chapter 10 directs OHA:

- To compile "basic demographic data on native Hawaiians and Hawaiians" and identify "the physical, sociological, psychological, and economic needs of native Hawaiians and Hawaiians" [Section 10-6(1)];

- "To conduct, encourage, and maintain research relating to native Hawaiians and Hawaiians" [Section 10-6(5)]; and

- "To develop and review models for comprehensive native Hawaiian and Hawaiian programs" [Section 10-6(6)].

Trustee: OHA, through its Board of Trustees, shall act in a reasonable and prudent manner according to the highest fiduciary standards applicable to private trustees. Chapter 10 instructs OHA:

- To apply for, receive, and disburse "grants and donations from all sources for native Hawaiian and Hawaiian programs and services" [Section 10-3(5)];

- To serve "as a receptacle for reparations" [Section 10-3(6)]; and

- "To apply for, accept and administer any federal funds made available or allotted under any federal act for native Hawaiians or Hawaiians" [Section 10-6(8)].

Provider of Services: OHA will provide services to beneficiaries where service gaps exist and where other methods of service provision are inappropriate to meeting beneficiary needs. OHA, in its attempt to ensure services through existing mechanisms, to preclude duplication and promote effectiveness, will provide services only if a majority of the following criteria are met:

1. A project should involve OHA and at least one other agency, resulting in shared resources or joint funding.

2. A project should involve planning by Hawaiians in the community.

3. A project should be capable of producing visible, documentable progress or results within a one to two year period.

4. A project should have a high likelihood of success.

5. A project should have long-term utility.

6. A project should have a demonstrable effect.

7. A project should be separable and severable.

Chapter 10 authorizes OHA, as a provider of services:

- To "provide grants to public or private agencies for pilot projects, demonstrations, or both, where such projects or demonstrations fulfill criteria established by the board" [Section 10-5(7)]; and

- "To promote and assist the establishment of agencies to serve native Hawaiians and Hawaiians" [Section 10-6(9)].

MISSION STATEMENT

Hawai'i is the homeland of ka po'e Hawai'i. These islands have shaped and sustained a unique culture that struggles to survive the loss of sovereignty, alienation from the land, dominance of other cultures, and the concomitant decline of the general welfare of Hawaiians.

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs was established in recognition of Hawaiians' indigenous status and in response to the severe social, economic, cultural, and spiritual problems of Hawaiians. It is therefore the mission of OHA to:

> strengthen and maintain the Hawaiian people and their culture as powerful and vital components in society.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

To accomplish OHA's mission, the Master Plan focuses on four goals toward which OHA will be working:

- To achieve revival, enhancement, and maintenance of the Hawaiian culture.
- To provide opportunities for Hawaiians to enhance their social and economic well being.
- To achieve full participation of Hawaiians in political processes.
- To achieve a strong, viable Office of Hawaiian Affairs, characterized by responsive leadership and financial independence that enables the fulfillment of the needs and expectations of current and future generations of Hawaiians.

While the goals reflect ultimate ideal end-states and describe desired conditions to be sought for the Hawaiian people, objectives are more specific and provide a basis from which OHA can begin to formulate program plans and identify resources. Policies are statements of increased specificity. Since a Master Plan is a general guide for future activities, it does not contain implementing actions which are very detailed and belong in individual program and operating plans.

In its long-range planning, OHA will want to concentrate on the removal or modification of the causes of problems rather than the amelioration of symptoms which, at best, will simply buy a little time. OHA's goals, objectives, and policies are as follows:

GOAL 1

TO ACHIEVE REVIVAL, ENHANCEMENT, AND MAINTENANCE OF THE HAWAIIAN CULTURE.

The traditions and culture of the Hawaiian people are very much alive today. Although other cultures and modern life have greatly influenced changes in many cultural practices of Hawaiians, still many of our values, beliefs, and practices have been retained from our ancestors. These practices, in particular our language, the performing and visual arts, genealogies, healing arts, and our values and beliefs, are unique. Through cultural exchanges with our Pacific Island relatives we are able to understand the ancestral heritage we share in common; however, we also become cognizant that our identity, our way of life, and our language are truly unique in the Pacific. And in this State, it is our traditions and culture that have become a cultural and economic asset to all who reside or visit here. However, many vital and integral elements of our traditions and culture face imminent extinction as daily practices, and their loss would be irreplaceable as a treasure to its people and to the State of Hawai'i. Certainly it is the duty of our Hawaiian community to be vigilant and to continue to maintain our own traditions and culture; however, the State has a responsibility to "promote the study of Hawaiian culture, history and language" and to "provide for a Hawaiian education program consisting of language, culture and history in the public schools."[2] Moreover, the State has a responsibility to ensure that our language is respected as one of the official languages of this State. No other tradition and culture in the State of Hawai'i holds such recognition, and no other tradition and culture is more threatened to become mere political and economic symbolism in its own homeland.
Therefore, OHA shall pursue, protect, and promote the integrity and resources of the Hawaiian culture.

Objective 1.1 To provide a comprehensive range of activities within 10 years, which will promote, finance, and stimulate Hawaiian art and culture.

Policy 1.1.a Encourage, assist, and advocate programs and public activities which support the works and performance of Hawaiian artists and Hawaiian arts in all areas of expression.

Policy 1.1.b Support and encourage the revival of traditional Hawaiian games and sports throughout the State so that in five years, instructions and implements for all Hawaiian games and sports are available.

Objective 1.2 To promote and maintain Hawaiian as a living language and literature so that in 10 years, 100% more than the current minimum estimate of 2,000 Hawaiians who are native speakers speak and read their mother tongue.

Policy 1.2.a Support the development, publication, availability, proper use, and maintenance of the Hawaiian language and Hawaiian language materials so that annually over the next five years, at least one document in the Hawaiian language is published.

Objective 1.3 To support and assist individuals, agencies, organizations, and commissions responsible for Hawaiian events and ceremonies.

Policy 1.3.a Cooperate with others to research and disseminate information concerning Hawaiian events and ceremonies so that in five years, there is information on all such events.

2 Hawaii Constitution, art. X, sec. 4.

Policy 1.3.b Promote the formulation of a program that makes possible Hawaiian participation in indigenous international cultural events so that in five years, Hawaiians are represented in at least one of these events annually.

Objective 1.4 To assist and encourage the conservation and culturally responsive management of historic and culturally significant Hawaiian sites and natural resources to prevent further destruction.

Policy 1.4.a Encourage, coordinate, and assist research activities involving native flora and its applicable uses so that in five years, the amount of research conducted increases by 10%.

Policy 1.4.b Encourage community participation in maintenance of historic sites so that in five years, memoranda of agreements between the State Historic Preservation Officer, developers, and community groups increase so that there are at least two per island.

Policy 1.4.c Monitor and support the State and counties in registering Hawaiian historic properties so that in five years, the inventory and register increases by 50%.

Policy 1.4.d Design a mechanism for resolving disputes over the preservation of historic sites so that in five years, the mechanism is fully operational.

Policy 1.4.e Establish standards for archaeological work, including restoration of sites, so that in five years, such standards are published and disseminated.

Policy 1.4.f Support land and historical sites acquisition efforts by developing and implementing a land acquisition and management plan within five years.

Policy 1.4.g Support acquisition of land for any preservation purpose by transfer of title so that in five years, there is at least one settled acquisition on each island.

Policy 1.4.h Within five years, include the interests, values, and needs of native Hawaiians in all land and natural resources use decisions in the State, including but not limited to flora and fauna.

Objective 1.5 To develop, advocate, and support a greater understanding of traditional and contemporary Hawaiian religious practices and rites, and protocol so that in 10 years, information on these is widely available.

Policy 1.5.a Conduct and assist in research on Hawaiian religious practices and rites, and Hawaiian protocol so that in five years, OHA conducts or assists in 10 new research projects.

Policy 1.5.b Within five years, provide a comprehensive information service concerning Hawaiian religious practices and rites, and Hawaiian protocol.

Objective 1.6 To advocate and support the traditional uses of land and associated rights such as water and gathering rights.

Policy 1.6.a Support and assist in the compilation of an inventory of available land suitable for traditional or cultural uses so that in five years such a list exists.

Policy 1.6.b In five years, develop and implement a mechanism to assess, support, coordinate, and monitor traditional land use activities.

Policy 1.6.c Support acquisition of land for traditional uses by developing and implementing a land acquisition and management plan within five years.

Objective 1.7 To encourage Hawaiian scholars to write and publish documents on Hawaiian history based on a full understanding of basic Hawaiian values and culture.

Policy 1.7.a Support and assist in research on Hawaiian genealogy so that in five years, OHA assists in three major projects that involve archiving genealogical records.

GOAL 2

TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR HAWAIIANS TO ENHANCE THEIR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING.

The critical element in this goal is for Hawaiians to be able to take advantage of services available in the State that may help to improve their social and economic well-being. This involves removing barriers that prevent Hawaiians from having the freedom to choose among the range of options that should be available to them and to all people of Hawai'i. Some of these barriers are institutional or structural. They may have their origin in prejudices which may be related to historical circumstances. It is particularly important that barriers be eliminated for Hawaiians who have greater physical, social, educational, and economic needs than those of the average resident of Hawai'i. For example, Hawaiians have the lowest life expectancy; highest infant mortality; highest incidence of cancer; higher rates of personality disorders and mental retardation; higher suicide rates and incidence of alcoholism; higher rates of poverty and incarceration; higher participation rates in social welfare programs; lower academic achievement; higher rates of truancy and dropouts; and significantly higher unemployment than other residents of the State (see Appendix A, Technical Reference Document).

Objective 2.1 To promote and assist fulfillment of basic physical and mental health needs of Hawaiians so that in 10 years, the percentage of Hawaiians who seek and do not receive health care is reduced from 18% to 10% (based on PS/NA data).

Policy 2.1.a Supply OHA beneficiaries with information on all public and private programs that provide health services, using an effective method of information dissemination so that in five years, all Hawaiians can receive such information.

Policy 2.1.b Assist private and public health care providers and agencies to become more aware of and responsive to the needs of Hawaiian clients in a manner that the client finds accommodating and acceptable so that in five years, 90% of the Hawaiians are satisfied with the service they receive.

Policy 2.1.c Improve the availability, accessibility, and effectiveness of private and public health care providers and agencies by supporting development of new programs and improvement or expansion of existing programs which address the health needs of OHA beneficiaries so that in five years, the percentage of Hawaiians who seek and do not receive health care is reduced from 18% to 14% (based on PS/NA data).

Policy 2.1.d Assess the policies and practices of health agencies impacting on native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and conduct advocacy efforts for them so that in five years, 25% of health programs are evaluated (based on CSHO inventory).

Policy 2.1.e Assist and encourage medical research on health issues that affect Hawaiians so that in five years, OHA is involved in at least three research efforts in areas such as cancer and diabetes.

Objective 2.2 To promote opportunities for Hawaiians to obtain safe, sanitary, and livable housing in environments that accommodate the needs and desires of families and individuals so that in 10 years, the percentage of Hawaiians who seek and do not receive housing services is reduced from 25% to 15% (based on PS/NA data).

Policy 2.2.a Supply OHA beneficiaries with information on all public and private programs that provide housing, using an effective method of information dissemination so that in five years, all Hawaiians can receive such information.

Policy 2.2.b Assist private and public housing agencies to become more aware of and responsive to the needs of Hawaiian clients in a manner that the client finds accommodating and acceptable so that in five years, 90% of the Hawaiians are satisfied with the services they receive.

Policy 2.2.c Improve the availability, accessibility, and effectiveness of private and public housing agencies by supporting development of new programs and improvement or expansion of existing programs which address the housing needs of OHA beneficiaries so that in five years, the percentage of Hawaiians who seek and do not receive housing services is reduced from 25% to 20% (based on PS/N data).

Policy 2.2.d Assess the policies and procedures of housing agencies impacting on native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and conduct advocacy efforts for them so that in five years, 25% of housing programs are evaluated.

Objective 2.3 To assist in improving social conditions of Hawaiians by addressing issues such as poverty, alienation, crime, and physical and substance abuse so that in 10 years, the share of Hawaiians in those undesirable social conditions decreases.

Policy 2.3.a Supply OHA beneficiaries with information on all public and private programs that provide social services, using an effective method of information dissemination so that in five years, all Hawaiians can receive such information.

Policy 2.3.b Assist private and public social service agencies to become more aware of and responsive to the needs of Hawaiian clients in a manner that the client finds accommodating and acceptable so that in five years, 90% of Hawaiians are satisfied with the services they receive.

Policy 2.3.c Improve the availability, accessibility, and effectiveness of private and public social agencies by supporting development of new programs and improvement or expansion of existing programs which address the social needs of OHA beneficiaries so that in five years, the percentage of Hawaiians who encounter barriers preventing them from receiving services is reduced by half.

Policy 2.3.d Assess the policies and practices of social agencies impacting on native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and conduct advocacy efforts for them so that in five years, 10% of those programs are evaluated.

Objective 2.4 To assure provision of a variety of educational opportunities to enable individuals to fulfill their needs, responsibilities, and aspirations so that in 10 years, Hawaiians are half-way to achieving parity in educational attainment.

Policy 2.4.a Supply OHA beneficiaries with information on public and private programs that provide education services, using an effective method of information dissemination so that in five years, all Hawaiians can receive such information.

Policy 2.4.b Supply OHA beneficiaries with information on educational financial aid so that in five years, all Hawaiians can receive such information.

Policy 2.4.c Assist private and public agencies that provide education services to become more aware of and responsive to the needs of Hawaiian students in a manner that the student finds accommodating and acceptable so that in five years, satisfaction with services received increases.

Policy 2.4.d Improve the availability, accessibility, and effectiveness of private and public agencies by supporting development of new programs and improvement or expansion of existing programs which address the educational needs of OHA beneficiaries.

Policy 2.4.e Assure that public and private agencies that provide education services, both whose mandate is to serve Hawaiians and those whose mandate is to serve the broader community, effectively address the educational needs of Hawaiians so that in five years, OHA is monitoring major educational agencies.

Policy 2.4.f Foster educational choices of Hawaiians by supporting a variety of educational opportunities so that in five years, the number of types of programs in which OHA is involved increases by 20%.

Policy 2.4.g Promote and preserve Hawaiian language, literature, culture, and history in public and private schools so that in five years, OHA is assisting schools in developing a Hawaiian education plan.

Objective 2.5 To assure opportunities for economic self-sufficiency and choice in the manner of providing for self and family.

Policy 2.5.a Supply OHA beneficiaries with information on all public and private programs that provide economic services, using an effective method of information dissemination so that in five years, all Hawaiians who desire such information can receive it.

Policy 2.5.b Assist private and public economic development agencies to become more aware of and responsive to the needs of Hawaiian clients in a manner that the client finds accommodating and acceptable so that in five years, at least 75% of Hawaiian clients are satisfied with services received.

Policy 2.5.c Improve the availability, accessibility, and effectiveness of private and public economic development agencies by supporting development of new programs and improvement or expansion of existing programs which address the economic development needs of OHA beneficiaries so that in five years, the percentage of Hawaiians unable to receive these services is no greater than 25%.

Policy 2.5.d Assure that public and private economic development agencies, both whose mandate is to serve Hawaiians and those whose mandate is to serve the broader community, effectively address the economic development needs of Hawaiians so that in five years, OHA is monitoring those agencies that have a major impact on economic development opportunities for Hawaiians.

Policy 2.5.e Foster and facilitate the economic and self-sufficiency aspirations of Hawaiians, including production and marketing of cultural products.

GOAL 3

TO ACHIEVE FULL PARTICIPATION OF HAWAIIANS IN POLITICAL PROCESSES.

Governmental processes and decisions at all levels of government have daily impact on the lives of Hawaiians. Politics touch virtually every aspect of contemporary life. Because of such wide-reaching implications, Hawaiians need to become politically aware and participate in government.

Although 55.7% of all eligible voters in the State are registered to vote, only 54.3% of eligible Hawaiians are registered. In terms of turnout, again Hawaiians are slightly behind the overall state performance in that 82% of all registered voters in the State turn out, but only 79.1% of registered Hawaiians exercise their right to vote.

Objective 3.1 To stimulate and assist Hawaiians to participate in government so that in 10 years, the Hawaiian people will have recognized influence at all levels of government.

Policy 3.1.a Promote and increase direct participation of Hawaiians in the electoral process so that in five years, voter registration and turnout will equal or better that of the State as a whole.

Policy 3.1.b Promote beneficiary access to and placement in elective and appointive government positions so that in five years, the percentage of Hawaiians in elective and appointive government positions at least equals the percentage of Hawaiians in the population.

Policy 3.1.c Promote and increase direct participation of Hawaiians in the legislative process so that in five years, the number of Hawaiian special interest groups that participate in lobbying increases by 25%.

Objective 3.2 To keep all levels of government informed of Hawaiian community needs and concerns so that in 10 years, OHA is the recognized representative of the Hawaiian people.

Policy 3.2.a Within five years, establish formal and informal communication with the federal, state, and county governments for the purpose of advising, assisting, monitoring, and advocating matters related to Hawaiian concerns.

Objective 3.3 To establish and implement a mechanism to empower Na Po'e Hawai'i to participate in the social, cultural, economic, and political systems within 10 years.

GOAL 4

TO ACHIEVE A STRONG, VIABLE OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS, CHARACTERIZED BY RESPONSIVE LEADERSHIP AND FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE THAT ENABLES THE FULFILLMENT OF THE NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS OF CURRENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF HAWAIIANS.

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs was established for the betterment of conditions of Hawaiians. OHA is the primary advocate for Hawaiians; a major coordinator of programs and activities affecting Hawaiians; a facilitator when it comes to activities and efforts that will better the conditions of Hawaiians; a monitor that will assess the policies and practices of other agencies; a policy-maker to serve the needs of the Hawaiian community; a researcher to collect data on Hawaiians; a trustee of assets for Hawaiians; and a provider of services where gaps exist and where existing methods of services are inappropriate. In order for OHA to accomplish these tasks, it must work together with other agencies in collective and collaborative efforts, and it must build its financial capability in order to provide maximum flexibility for its decision-makers and maximum benefits for the Hawaiian people.

Objective 4.1 To address the issue of Hawaiian reparations so that within 10 years, the United States Congress acts affirmatively on reparations legislation.

Policy 4.1.a OHA shall advocate for, formulate, and facilitate passage of reparations legislation by the United States Congress. OHA's position shall incorporate community recommendations and the needs of its beneficiaries as assessed by government and private sector agencies and organizations. The reparations legislation shall be designed to maximize benefits in land and sea and natural resources and appurtenances thereto, money, and programs to its beneficiaries; to encourage self-sufficiency and self-determination for beneficiaries; and to secure recognition of native status and rights (adopted by Board 6/27/87).

Objective 4.2 To establish and maintain clearinghouse functions, including but not limited to those as defined in Chapter 10 so that in 10 years, OHA is recognized as the primary clearinghouse for Hawaiian matters.

Policy 4.2.a OHA shall maintain an inventory of government and private programs and services for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, which will be updated biennially, and act as a clearinghouse and referral agency (adopted by Board 6/27/87).

Policy 4.2.b OHA shall avail itself of the State Clearinghouse Program of the Department of Business and Economic Development in order to monitor the activities of other agencies and provide information and referral services for its beneficiaries (adopted by Board 6/27/87).

Policy 4.2.c Collect, analyze, maintain, and provide extant and new data on Hawaiians so that in five years, OHA is recognized as a major repository for Hawaiian data.

Objective 4.3 To clarify, preserve, protect, and obtain full entitlement and benefits of all Hawaiians.

Policy 4.3.a To pursue and protect full entitlement to the *pro rata* share of revenues and/or lands from the public land trust so that in five years, there is legislation negotiated to settle this issue.

Policy 4.3.b To conduct advocacy efforts, which may include provision of advice and information, legislation, litigation, and negotiation, in protecting traditional rights so that in five years, OHA identifies all these rights and determines priorities in their protection.

Policy 4.3.c To protect Hawaiians against loss of lands without compensation due to lack of notice or adverse possession so that in five years, OHA will have developed a systematic approach to notifying Hawaiians when their interest in property is in jeopardy, thereby mitigating and/or negating frivolous claims of ownership by others.

Objective 4.4 To maintain a positive image for OHA, thus reflecting a positive image of the Hawaiian community so that in 10 years, a majority of the population in Hawai'i perceives OHA in a positive light.

Policy 4.4.a To promote a beneficiary and general public understanding of the history, positions, policies, and achievements of OHA through use of various means of communications, so that in five years, 25% of the adult population in Hawai'i has a basic understanding of the above.

Policy 4.4.b To increase OHA's visibility by providing beneficiaries with information that will assist them to participate fully in society so that in five years, 15% of OHA beneficiaries turn to OHA as a source of information.

Policy 4.4.c To foster OHA cooperation with other agencies and participation in community activities, interagency organizations, and associations so that in five years, OHA is represented in all Hawaiian organizations.

Objective 4.5 To support and cooperate with other native peoples in the United States and throughout the world to achieve respective goals so that in 10 years, reciprocal assistance is initiated on a number of native issues.

Policy 4.5.a To develop and maintain formal liaisons with other native entities so that in five years, working relationships are established with at least seven native peoples.

Objective 4.6 To receive OHA's full entitlements and generate its own revenues so that OHA will be fully self-sufficient.

Policy 4.6.a To participate in for-profit joint venture so that in five years, we have at least two joint ventures underway.

Policy 4.6.b To manage trust assets in a manner consistent with fiduciary responsibilities to maximize long-term benefits to the constituency, including income, land, and environmental and cultural resources so that in five years, all assets are invested or developed except for an amount that is needed for the next two fiscal quarters.

Policy 4.6.c To apply for, receive, and disburse grants and donations from all sources to provide more funds to benefit all Hawaiians and to facilitate program development efforts so that in five years, grants fund at least 25% of the demonstration projects.

Policy 4.6.d To design programs so that within five years, 25% are self-financing.

Objective 4.7 To pursue a single definition of Native Hawaiian without reference to a blood quantum, and to provide appropriate protections to guarantee the rights and privileges of current Hawaiian Homes beneficiaries.

PLANNING PROCESS

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs' planning process, illustrated in Figure 1, consists of the Master Plan, Division Plans, Operating Plans, Budget, Implementation, and Research and Evaluation.

The Master Plan contains broad-based goals that are the vision of the desired future for Hawaiians. The attainment of those goals are long-range — more than ten years. It also contains broad objectives and policies, their priorities, and major milestones by which OHA will judge its accomplishments. This document should not be updated any more frequently than once every five years unless there is a major change in OHA's mission and philosophy, or the Hawaiian community. In accordance with Chapter 10, Hawaii Revised Statutes, the Master Plan contains basic demographic data, and identifies physical, sociological, psychological, economic, and other needs of Hawaiians. The Master Plan is analogous to the Hawai'i State Plan.

The Division Plans outline the activities and implementing actions which will occur in order to achieve objectives pursuant to the Master Plan. For each action, a general estimate of the resources which will be utilized is specified. The Division Plans are mid-range plans that have a time frame of four to five years, and should be updated biennially. In accordance with Chapter 10, Hawaii Revised Statutes, the Division Plans include activities to conduct, encourage, and maintain research relating to Hawaiians; develop and review models for comprehensive Hawaiian programs; and promote and assist the establishment of agencies to serve Hawaiians. The Division Plans are analogous to the Functional Plans in the Statewide Planning System as described in Chapter 226, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

Operating Plans contain detailed information on implementing actions that are the most effective and efficient methods to accomplish objectives within a one to two year time frame. Operating Plans specify performance measures and a specific plan for monitoring the accomplishment of the objective and how and when accomplishment of the objective will be evaluated. These plans are updated annually and are the basis for the budget document submitted to the legislature.

The Budget is developed in accordance with state requirements of the Program Planning and Budget System on a biennial basis and updated annually. The Budget lays out the total resource requirements to implement the Operating Plans in the biennium period and the Division Plans in the subsequent four-year planning period.

Overseeing the implementation of the plans is the responsibility of the Administrator. The Administrator assures that resources, such as personnel, funds, equipment, and facilities required for the accomplishment of implementing actions, are utilized to those ends.

Finally, research and evaluation is conducted continually at the program level. A key to this effort is the reporting system, as described in the OHA Policies and Procedures Manual, which states that[3]:

1. Division heads shall provide reports on division and operating plan implementation to the Administrator and the Board of Trustees on a quarterly basis; and

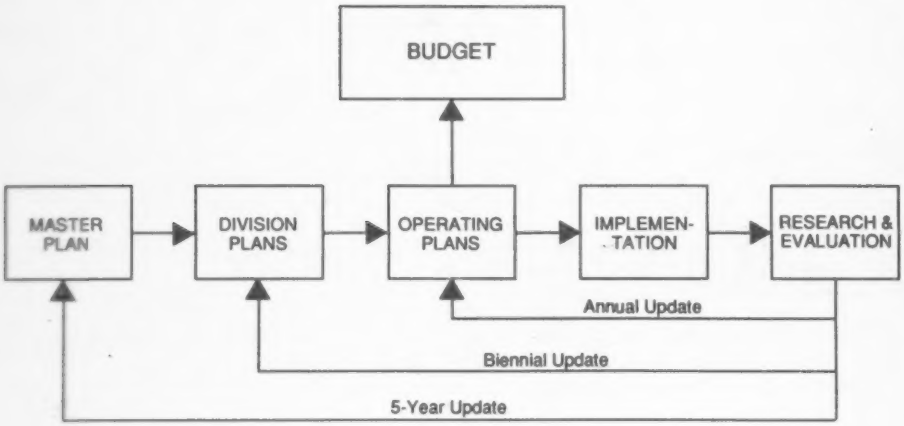
2. The Board shall review all division and operating plan reports submitted quarterly by division heads through the Administrator and assess progress in implementing the Master Plan and the need for additional policies at least twice annually.

In addition, major research in the form of a Population Survey/Needs Assessment will be conducted every 10 years, and smaller surveys will be conducted periodically on an as-needed basis.

3 Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Policy and Procedures Manual, 1988, p. 20.

FIGURE 1

PLANNING PROCESS



PLAN	TIME FRAME	CONTENTS
Master Plan	10 years+	Goals, general objectives, priorities.
Division Plans	4 - 5 years	Specific implementing actions, resources, time frame, general cost estimate, measure of effectiveness.
Operating Plans	1 - 2 years	Alternative implementing actions and the most effective and efficient ones to accomplish the objectives; resources, time frame, and specific costs needed; specific measures of effectiveness.

PRIORITIES

The members of the Board of Trustees of OHA recognize that OHA's mandate covers a broad area and that the needs of the Hawaiian people are very great. The Board would like to support a diverse range of programs and activities that will meet the needs of Hawaiians, but realizes that current resources make it impossible for OHA to adequately address all areas of need.

In order to achieve meaningful impact in any area, priorities were developed. If priorities were not established, OHA would only be able to provide token support to a larger number of areas, thus having a significantly small impact. A lack of priorities would also result in only the appearance of attention to the need rather than effectively addressing it, thus leading to frustration on the part of the Hawaiian people and the perception that OHA is not accomplishing meaningful results.

Therefore, the OHA Board of Trustees has grouped the preceding objectives into four categories according to intensity of focus. The four categories and their associated objectives in order of priority follow.

The objectives deemed to be most urgent are those which will build OHA's pool of resources to meet the needs of the Hawaiian people. These include:

Objective 4.3 To clarify, preserve, protect, and obtain full entitlement and benefits of all Hawaiians.

Objective 4.7 To pursue a single definition of Native Hawaiian without reference to a blood quantum, and to provide appropriate protections to guarantee the rights and privileges of current Hawaiian Homes beneficiaries.

Objective 4.1 To address the issue of Hawaiian reparations so that within 10 years, the United States Congress acts affirmatively on reparations legislation.

Objective 4.6 To receive OHA's full entitlements and generate its own revenues so that OHA will be fully self-sufficient.

Objective 3.3 To establish and implement a mechanism to empower Na Po'e Hawai'i to participate in the social, cultural, economic, and political systems within 10 years.

Those objectives which encourage full participation in society are the next most urgent. These include:

Objective 3.1 To stimulate and assist Hawaiians to participate in government so that in 10 years, the Hawaiian people will have recognized influence at all levels of government.

Objective 3.2 To keep all levels of government informed of Hawaiian community needs and concerns so that in 10 years, OHA is the recognized representative of the Hawaiian people.

Objective 4.2 To establish and maintain clearinghouse functions, including but not limited to those as defined in Chapter 10 so that in 10 years, OHA is recognized as the primary clearinghouse for Hawaiian matters.

Objective 4.4 To maintain a positive image for OHA, thus reflecting a positive image of the Hawaiian community so that in 10 years, a majority of the population in Hawai'i perceives OHA in a positive light.

The third category in order of urgency includes those objectives which impact on other programs and agencies in meeting the needs of the Hawaiian people, and will generate activities that are on-going. This includes:

Objective 2.1 To promote and assist fulfillment of basic physical and mental health needs of Hawaiians so that in 10 years, the percentage of Hawaiians who seek and do not receive health care is reduced from 18% to 10% (based on PS/NA data).

Objective 2.2 To promote opportunities for Hawaiians to obtain safe, sanitary, and livable housing in environments that accommodate the needs and desires of families and individuals so that in 10 years, the percentage of Hawaiians who seek and do not receive housing services is reduced from 25% to 15% (based on PS/NA data).

Objective 2.3 To assist in improving social conditions of Hawaiians by addressing issues such as poverty, alienation, crime, and physical and substance abuse so that in 10 years, the share of Hawaiians in those undesirable social conditions decreases.

Objective 2.4 To assure provision of a variety of educational opportunities to enable individuals to fulfill their needs, responsibilities, and aspirations so that in 10 years, Hawaiians are half-way to achieving parity in educational attainment.

Objective 2.5 To assure opportunities for economic self-sufficiency and choice in the manner of providing for self and family.

The fourth category consists of those objectives which enhance Hawaiian culture and values and generate activities that are on-going:

Objective 1.1 To provide a comprehensive range of activities within 10 years, which will promote, finance, and stimulate Hawaiian art and culture.

Objective 1.2 To promote and maintain Hawaiian as a living language and literature so that in 10 years, 100% more than the current minimum estimate of 2,000 Hawaiians who are native speakers speak and read their mother tongue.

Objective 1.3 To support and assist individuals, agencies, organizations, and commissions responsible for Hawaiian events and ceremonies.

Objective 1.4 To assist and encourage the conservation and culturally responsive management of historic and culturally significant Hawaiian sites and natural resources to prevent further destruction.

Objective 1.5 To develop, advocate, and support a greater understanding of traditional and contemporary Hawaiian religious practices and rites, and protocol so that in 10 years, information on these is widely available.

Objective 1.6 To advocate and support the traditional uses of land and associated rights such as water and gathering rights.

Objective 1.7 To encourage Hawaiian scholars to write and publish documents on Hawaiian history based on a full understanding of basic Hawaiian values and culture.

Objective 4.5 To support and cooperate with other native peoples in the United States and throughout the world to achieve respective goals so that in 10 years, reciprocal assistance is initiated on a number of native issues.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Mrs. Kanazawa, how much time will you need to complete your testimony?

Mrs. KANAZAWA. Five minutes, Senator.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Fine. I think we can conclude, then, before the second bells. There is a vote on the Floor, and we must leave here in five minutes. So, will you please proceed?

STATEMENT OF SHIMEJI KANAZAWA, REPRESENTING DR. JEANNETTE TAKAMURA, HAWAII STATE DIRECTOR OF AGING, HONOLULU, HI

Mrs. KANAZAWA. Senator, I am right now chairing the Policy Advisory Board for Elderly Affairs, which is the advisory board to the Executive Office on Aging. I work with Dr. Jeannette Takamura very closely, and she did FAX this report, which I do not think I will read in whole, because of the shortness of time.

But I would like to tell you that we in the aging network are very appreciate of Dr. Berry's excellent leadership and her sincere concern for the Nation's elderly. We urgently endorse her appointment as Commissioner.

I am going to skip the first page of my testimony and go to the second page.

Senator MATSUNAGA. The statement will appear in the record as though presented in full.

Mrs. KANAZAWA. Thank you.

We favor the organizational placement of the Commissioner on Aging and the Administration on Aging within the Department of Health and Human Services, and we think this is of utmost importance. The Executive Office on Aging urges the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Aging, to ensure that the full intent of the 1987 mandate be implemented expeditiously and that it pursue the essential strengthening of the Administration on Aging through enhanced funding support and the restoration to the agency of an adequate number of personnel with expertise in gerontology and in the development, management and evaluation of programs, data systems, services and policies.

We also respectfully request that your committee and Congress ensure that the integrity of the Administration on Aging and its programs on behalf of our Nation's elders are not jeopardized and that the AoA's policy, planning, budgeting and other core activities are closely fixed within its own organizational boundaries. Related to this, we urge your committee to very strongly discourage any efforts to consolidate the Commissioner's roles and responsibilities into the scope of responsibility of any other department official.

Finally, the Executive Office on Aging would like to again thank the committee and the U.S. Congress for its inclusion into the Older Americans Act of provisions to address the special needs of our Native Hawaiian elders. These needs, eloquently articulated today by Dr. Tommy Kaulukukui of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and by a host of others in earlier pieces of testimony, call for your attention and your support.

We remain hopeful that budgetary provisions for Title VI will permit our Native Hawaiian elders to receive culturally appropri-

ate assistance to enhance the quality of their lives and to achieve comparable longevity.

I would like to call your attention to this report that was written 18 years ago, entitled, "A Report to the Special Committee on Aging, U.S. Senate," with recommendations strengthening Federal Government organization as it relates to older Americans. This was the 92nd Congress, First Edition, dated October 1971. It is an excellent report and provides a desirable scenario, and I think it is worthy of your consideration.

We thank you very much for allowing us to give this testimony.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Takamura follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JEANETTE C. TAKAMURA, PH.D.

On behalf of Hawaii's growing elderly population, the Executive Office on Aging, Office of the Governor, would like to thank the U.S. Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Aging, for its interest in examining the status of the implementation of select provisions in the reauthorized Older Americans Act by the Department of Health and Human Services and the Administration on Aging.

The 1987 amendments to the Older Americans Act are noteworthy in its inclusion of several significant mandates. The amendments recognized the dramatic growth of America's older adult population, the needs of a number of vulnerable segments—including our Native Hawaiian elders, and the importance of ensuring that strong and responsive administrative and organizational capabilities would be available through the Office of the Commissioner on Aging and the Administration on Aging, an agency which oversees a national social services grant program to both States and localities.

Despite the growth in our Nation's elderly population and the emergence of new and pressing aging related issues and concerns, the Administration on Aging has been subject, in years past, to drastic reductions in force and to limitations in fiscal resources. While State Units on Aging and Area Agencies on Aging have been struggling with the complex issues of long term care, elder abuse and neglect, and the shortage of trained professionals and paraprofessionals for work in aging programs, the Administration has had its professional staff reduced by nearly one-half and, accordingly, has found itself extraordinarily taxed in its efforts to respond to our growing aging agenda. The contradictions which the foregoing represent have not gone unnoticed by our elders or those who continue to serve elderly Americans. To its great credit, the Administration has worked diligently and creatively over the last several years to establish substantive, supportive resources, structures, and programs. The National Aging Resource Centers which were launched with Title IV monies are a case in point.

As the U.S. Congress noted in its reauthorization of the Act, the organizational placement of the Commissioner on Aging and the Administration on Aging within the Department of Health and Human Services is of the utmost importance. Thus, it mandated that the Commissioner report directly to the Secretary of the Department, not via other organizational structures.

The Executive Office on Aging urges the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Aging, to ensure that the full intent of the 1987 mandates be implemented expeditiously and that it pursue the essential strengthening of the Administration on Aging through enhanced funding support and the restoration to the agency of an adequate number of personnel with expertise in gerontology and in the development, management, and evaluation of programs, data systems, services, and policies. We also respectfully request that your Committee and congress ensure that the integrity of the Administration on Aging and its programs on behalf of our Nation's elders are not jeopardized and that the AoA's policy, planning, budgeting, and other core activities are clearly fixed within its own organizational boundaries. Related to this, we urge your Committee to very strongly discourage any efforts to consolidate the Commissioner's roles and responsibilities into the scope of responsibility of any other departmental official.

Finally, the Executive Office on Aging would like to again thank the Committee and the U.S.Congress for its inclusion into the Older Americans Act of provisions to address the special needs of our Native Hawaiian elders. These needs, eloquently articulated today by Dr. Tommy Kaulukukui of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and

by a host of others in earlier pieces of testimony, call for your attention and your support. We remain hopeful that budgetary provisions for Title VI will permit our Native Hawaiian elders to receive culturally appropriate assistance to enhance the quality of their lives and to achieve comparable longevity.

We thank you for permitting us to provide you with this testimony.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Thank you very much, Mrs. Kanazawa.

I thank you all. I have just been informed that we have a little more time; they have extended the voting period. So inasmuch as you have all travelled so far to be here, in addition to submitting questions in writing to be responded to in writing for the record, I have just a couple of questions here.

Mr. Cook, one of the duties of the new Associate Commissioner for American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian Affairs is the collection and dissemination of information about the needs of Native American elders. Now, it is my understanding that a substantial body of information pertaining to elderly Indians already exists. Is that true, and has the Administration on Aging been using such information?

Mr. COOK. Mr. Chairman, the National Indian Council on Aging has been very much involved in the research on the needs of Indian and Alaskan Native elderly people since 1980. We have published several documents, none of which has ever been referred to in any testimony that I have heard or that we see on record from the Administration on Aging.

We, at great expense, and with a great deal of effort, produced a significant national Indian aging policy statement, submitted to the Administration on Aging at their request in 1984. By 1986, there had been no action on that Indian aging policy, and when I asked as to the disposition of that statement, one of the administration officials told me, "Well, it is a good resource document."

I asked, "What do you mean by that?"

He said, "Well, we have it here."

And I asked, "Do you mean it is on the shelf?"

And he said, "Yes, that is true."

I said, "Has the administration ever taken a look at the recommendations that are there?"

He said, "What you are asking is unrealistic."

Mr. Chairman, this is exactly the reason why we asked for the Interagency Policy Task Force, the study to be done in a professional and an accurate manner. And we need your support to see to it that the right statistics and the right information get to your committee.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Well, it is shocking to hear statements such as that which you just made, and I do hope that because of his experience in the Congress as a member of Congress in the House that our new President will react a little differently.

In addition to severe underfunding and previous attitudes of benign neglect on the part of the Administration on Aging, do you foresee other pressing needs? Is there a need for more training and technical assistance, for example, or for better oversight of Title VI programs by the Administration on Aging? By your testimony, I can anticipate your answer to be yes, but would you care to add to that?

Mr. COOK. Yes, that is correct, and we believe that that is one of the justifications for the establishment of the Associate Commissioner position to have a more direct role with the grantees. Furthermore, we believe there is a significant need for more funding in Title IV, directed to the training of Title VI directors and staff. There is an extremely high turnover in Title VI programs, and there will continue to be as long as Title VI is funded at such low levels.

Senator MATSUNAGA. And Dr. Kaulukukui, in the last ten years at least, or even in the last five years, a great effort has been made here to extend the benefits of the Older Americans Act to Native Hawaiians. Are you satisfied at the progress we have been making here in Washington, other than some of the remarks you made in your statement; do you wish to add anything that we can do here on the Hill, so to speak?

Dr. KAULUKUKUI. We are satisfied in a way, but we are just concerned with not only Congress, but also our legislature, dividing our people into two sets of beneficiaries—a Native Hawaiian and a Hawaiian.

Let me just give you if I may, an example, Senator. In my family, I am divided. I am a Native Hawaiian because I am 50 percent Hawaiian. I am also Chinese and Irish. Now, I am married to a Chinese woman. I have three children. They are classified as Hawaiians, because they are 25 percent. They don't get the same benefits as someone who is 50 percent. You see, my son is the attorney. For eight years, I used him with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, personally, in giving me some help. He could very well tell me, "Why don't you go and ask for legal advice from a 50 percent or better attorney? He gets the benefit; I don't." He has three children; he is married to an Irish-German girl. They are one-eighth Hawaiian. So they are divided.

When we have funding, and it says "for Native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Act", we could only use it for Native Hawaiians, all those Hawaiians who are 50 percent or better.

What about the rest? Out of the 200,000 Hawaiians in the Islands, we rank number three in race in the Hawaiian Islands. Forty-eight thousand are Native Hawaiians—which means to us that in the year 2000, they are not going to have more 50 percent because of intermarriages.

We are telling Congress and the State Legislature just last session to make a single definition of Hawaiians. Does it matter whether it is 25 percent or one-eighth or 50 percent? A Hawaiian is a Hawaiian. As you heard me reading, I had "Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians", because there are two sets of beneficiaries, and we do not think that is correct. We think there should be only one set of Hawaiians—a Hawaiian, period.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Well, I am very much inclined to agree with you, because it has been a real headache to the Hawaiians back home, not only to Native Hawaiians and so-called Hawaiians, but to people of other ethnic origins because—well, heavens, I have relatives married to Hawaiians, and they do not qualify—and while I do not fully expect them to after getting away—and this is one of the arguments used, that when they get down to as low as one-eighth Hawaiian, then they should have escaped from the bonds, or

one might say even the curse, of being a native of a country. But as in my case, I am one-quarter Irish, but nobody will believe me. I happen to be one-quarter Irish because I have three grandsons now who are all half-Irish, and I made them half-Irish by descendency, and they make me one-quarter Irish by ascendancy. [Laughter.]

Do you have anything to add, Mrs. Kanazawa, before we run off to make the vote?

Mrs. KANAZAWA. Yes. I think with the Commissioner reporting directly to the Secretary, that she should be given the authority to command its own support services. This will help in her advocacy role, and the Commissioner will be looked upon as the key leader in aging.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Well, thank you very much.

I do hope that as a senior intern, in just the two days you have been here, you have learned enough to go back and mull over what you have learned for the next five years, at least.

Mrs. KANAZAWA. I thank you very much for this privilege.

Senator MATSUNAGA. Without objection, an opening statement by Senator Coats will be inserted into the record.

[The prepared opening statement of Senator Coats follows:]

PREPARED OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR COATS

Mr. Chairman. The enactment of the Older American Act in 1965 recognized a need for specific programs to provide social services to the elderly of this country. These programs have benefited millions of senior citizens by encouraging local outreach to nurture the nutrition, health, and recreational interests of seniors. The creation of nutrition sites, senior citizen centers, and educational and training services is indicative of the Act's intent to provide necessary and meaningful programs to help lessen the plight of seniors in combating malnutrition, loneliness, and isolation.

In my home State of Indiana more than 380 nutrition sites exists, many of which I've visited and seen first-hand the benefit they provide in fostering fellowship, nutritious meals, and recreational opportunities. Moreover, I have enjoyed a close working relationship with the various area agencies on aging in sponsoring seminars on "Preparing for Retirement" and "Healthcare for Seniors." This exposure, plus the advice and input I have received from my senior citizen advisory committee, has acquainted me quite well with the excellent programs authorized under the Older American Act.

An aspect of the Act which I especially support is its emphasis on local communities as provider of direct services. This is reflected in Title III, which receives nearly 70 percent of the Act's total funding, and which authorizes grants to State and area agencies on aging to develop a wide range of supportive services. Such an allocation encourages local innovation and acknowledges that different communities may need different approaches and programs to best address the concerns of its elderly population.

I am interested to learn today whether the most recent amendments to the Act have proved beneficial and whether any further steps on the part of Congress could help carry out even better the spirit and intent of the Older American Act. I appreciate the participation of today's panelists and look forward to their testimony.

Senator MATSUNAGA. The record will be kept open for any and all statements for the next five days by anyone wishing to submit such a statement for the record.

Having said that, unless there are any questions——

Mrs. KANAZAWA. I would like to make one correction. My name is spelled "K-a-n-a-z-a-w-a".

Senator MATSUNAGA. Well, you notice that, because of my education in Hawaii, I pronounce it "Kanazawa" instead of "Kanezawa".

The subcommittee stands adjourned until such time as the chairman recalls it.

[Whereupon, at 4:00 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

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